

IOLAN

DS1/TS2
Command Line Interface
Reference Guide

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EN 55022: 1998, Class A, Note

WARNING This is a Class A product. In a domestic environment this product may cause radio interference in which case the user may be required to take adequate measures.

Caution: The IOLAN Device Server is approved for commercial use only.





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Preface

About This Book

This guide provides the information you need to configure the IOLAN using the Command Line Interface (CLI).

Intended Audience

This guide is for administrators who will be configuring the IOLAN.

Some prerequisite knowledge is needed to understand the concepts and examples in this guide:

- If you are using an external authentication application(s), working knowledge of the authentication application(s).
- Knowledge of TFTP, the transfer protocol the IOLAN uses.

Typeface Conventions

Most text is presented in the typeface used in this paragraph. Other typefaces are used to help you identify certain types of information. The other typefaces are:

Typeface Example	Usage
At the C: prompt, type: <code>add host</code>	This typeface is used for code examples and system-generated output. It can represent a line you type in, or a piece of your code, or an example of output.
Set the value to TRUE .	The typeface used for TRUE is also used when referring to an actual value or identifier that you should use or that is used in a code example.
<code>subscribe <i>project</i> <i>subject</i></code> <code>run yourcode.exec</code>	The italicized portion of these examples shows the typeface used for variables that are placeholders for values you specify. This is found in regular text and in code examples as shown. Instead of entering <i>project</i> , you enter your own value, such as <code>stock_trader</code> , and for yourcode , enter the name of your program.
<i>IOLAN DS Family User's Guide</i>	This typeface indicates a book or document title.
See About This Book on page 11 for more information.	This indicates a cross-reference to another chapter or section that you can click on to jump to that section.

Contacting Technical Support

Making a Technical Support Query

Who To Contact

Note: Perle offers free technical support to Perle Authorised Distributors and Registered Perle Resellers.

If you bought your product from a registered Perle supplier, you must contact their Technical Support department; they are qualified to deal with your problem.

Have Your Product Information Ready

When you make a technical support enquiry please have the following information ready:

Item	Write Details Here
Product Name	
Problem Description	
Your Name	
Company Name and Address	
Country	
Phone Number	
Fax Number	
Email Address	

Making a support query via the Perle web page

If you have an internet connection, please send details of your problem to Technical Support using the email links provided on the Perle web site in the **Support** area.

Click here to access our website at the following URL:

<http://www.perle.com>

Repair Procedure

Before sending a IOLAN for repair, you must contact your Perle supplier. If, however, you bought your product directly from Perle you can contact directly.

Customers who are in Europe, Africa or Middle East can submit repair details via a website form. This form is on the Perle website, www.perle.com, in the **Support** area.

Click here to access our web site at the following URL:

http://www.perle.com/support_services/rma_form.asp

Feedback on this Manual

If you have any comments or suggestions for improving this manual please email Perle using the following address;

Email: ptac@perle.com

Please include the **title**, **part number** and **date** of the manual (you can find these on the title page at the front of this manual).



Introduction

Introduction

This chapter provides the command line interface (CLI) options available for the IOLAN. The commands are grouped by function.

CLI Conventions

This section explains how to interpret the CLI syntax. If you are an existing Terminal Server customer and would like to configure the IOLAN in the native Terminal Server interface, you can type the command `ts-config` to display and use the native Terminal Server interface (you must have **User Level Admin**). See your *Terminal Server User Guide* for information on using the Terminal Server interface.

Command Syntax

Each command is broken down into several categories:

- **Description**—Provides a brief explanation of how the command is used.
- **User Level**—Shows which user level(s) (Restricted, Normal, and/or Admin) can issue the command. Some commands have options that are available for one user level and not for another level; this usually occurs when a command is valid for both Normal and Admin user levels, where the Admin user level command will have extended options.
- **Syntax**—Shows the actual command line options. The options can be typed in any order on the command line. The syntax explanation will use the following command to break down the command syntax:

```
set service [dhcp/bootp on|off] [telnetd on|off] [httpd on|off]
[snmpd on|off] [spcd on|off] [syslog on|off] [dmgrd on|off]
```

- Square brackets ([]) show the options that are available for the command. You can type a command with each option individually, or string options together in any order you want. For example,
set service dhcp/bootp on telnetd off
- Angle brackets (<>) show that the text inside the brackets is a description for a variable value that you must fill in according to your requirements. In the **set server** command, you must determine the values for **domain**, **internet**, **name**, **password-limit**, and **subnet-bit-length**, if you wish to specify them and not use their defaults (default values provided in the **Options** description). The angle brackets can also contain a range that can be used.
- The pipe (|) shows an 'or' condition. For example, valid values for **telnetd** are either **on** or **off**.

- **Options**—Provides an explanation of each of the options for a command and the default value if there is one. Some commands do not have any options, so this category is absent.

Command Shortcuts

When you type a command, you can specify the shortest unique version of that command or you can press the **ESC** or **TAB** key to complete the command. For example, the following command:

```
set telnet-client map-to-crlf off
```

can be typed as:

```
set tel map off
```

or, you can use the **ESC** key to complete the lines as you go along:

```
set tel<ESC>net-client ma<ESC>p-to-crlf off
```

where the <ESC> key was pressed to complete the option as it was typed.

Command Options

When you are typing commands on the command line (while connected to the IOLAN), you can view the options by typing a question mark (?) after any part of the command to see what options are available/valid. For example:

```
DS$ set vmodem ?
failure-string
host
port
style
success-string
suppress
DS$ set vmodem failure-string ?
<text>          30 characters maximum
DS$ set vmodem failure-string "Vmodem failed" ?
failure-string
host
port
style
success-string
suppress
Or press Enter to confirm command
DS$ set vmodem failure-string "Vmodem failed"
DS$ show vmodem
Host
Host Port
Success String
Failure String          "Vmodem failed"
Suppress                Off
Style                   Numeric
DS$
```



Server Commands

This chapter defines all the CLI commands associated with configuring the IOLAN's server parameters.

Server Commands

Set Custom-App

Description You can create a custom application that can run on the IOLAN using the Perle SDK.

User Level Admin

Syntax `set custom-app server program-command-line <command>`

Options `program-command-line`

The name of the SDK program executable that has been already been downloaded to the IOLAN, plus any parameters you want to pass to the program. Maximum of 80 characters. Use the `shell` CLI command as described in the *SDK Programmer's Guide* to manage the files that you have downloaded to the IOLAN. For example, using sample outraw program, you would type:

```
outraw -s 0 192.168.2.1:10001 Acct:10001
```

if you were starting the application on the Server (notice the `-s 0` parameter specifies Line 1).

Set Server

Description Sets server parameters.

User Level Admin

Syntax `set server [auto-obtain-gw on|off] [banner on|off] [break on|off] [bypass-password on|off] [domain <string>] [flush-on-close on|off] [internet <IPV4_address>] [internet dhcp/bootp on|off] [internet mtu <integer>] [monitor-connection-every <seconds>] [monitor-connection-timeout <seconds>] [monitor-connection-number <integer>] [name <string>] [netmask <IPV4_address>] [oem-login on|off] [password-limit <0-10>] [prompt-with-name on|off] [single-telnet on|off] [data-logging-buffer-size <integer>] [pre-v4.3g-data-logging on|off]`

```
set server tftp [retry <integer>] [timeout <integer>]
```

Options `auto-obtain-gw`

When DHCP/BOOTP is enabled, you can enable this option to have the IOLAN receive the Default Gateway IP address from the DHCP/BOOTP server.

banner

This parameter concerns the banner information (product name/software version). This banner information is presented to a user with a login prompt. For security reasons, you can turn off the display of this information. The default is **Off**.

break

Enables/disables the existing Reverse Telnet break signal and the out-of-band break signals for TruePort. The default value is **Off**.

bypass-password

When set, authorised users who do not have a password set, with the exception of the Admin user, WILL NOT be prompted for a password at login with **Local Authentication**.

dhcp/bootp

Enables the DHCP/BOOTP client process in the IOLAN. By default, this is disabled/off. If this is enabled, the server IP address parameter is disabled.

mtu

The Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) size of an IP frame that will be sent over the network. Only one MTU size can be set for both IPV4 and IPV6 frames

MTU sizes: 68-1500 bytes

Default size: 1500 bytes.

domain_name

Unique name for your domain, your location in the global network. Like Hostname, it is a symbolic, rather than a numerical, identifier.

flush-on-close

When enabled, deletes any pending outbound data when a port is closed; as opposed to maintaining the port to send pending data. The default value is **Off**.

internet

The IOLAN's unique IPv4 network IP address. If you are using the IOLAN in an IPv6 network, this field can be left blank.

monitor-connection-every

Specify how often, in seconds, the IOLAN will send a TCP keepalive. This only applies to line service types that support the keepalive feature. T

Default Interval: 180 seconds.

monitor-connection-timeout

Sets the maximum time to wait for a response after sending a TCP keepalive message.

Values: 1-32767 seconds

Default: 5 seconds

monitor-connection-number

The number of TCP keepalive retries before the connection is closed.

Values: 1-32767

Default: 5

name

You must supply a name for the IOLAN.

netmask

The network subnet mask. For example, 255.255.0.0.

oem-login

When set, and a custom language file is in use, the login prompt will use the string defined in the language file as the login prompt instead of the default prompt, **login:**.

password-limit

The number of attempts a user is allowed to enter a password for a serial port connection from the network, before the connection is terminated and the user has to attempt to login again. For users logging into the serial port, if this limit is exceeded, the serial port is disabled for 5 minutes. A user with Admin level rights can restart the serial port, bypassing the timeout, by issuing a kill on the disabled serial port. The default value is **3**.

prompt-with-name

Displays the **Server Name** field value instead of default product name. When enabled, the **Server Name** is displayed in the IOLAN login prompt, CLI prompt, WebManager login screen, and the heading of the Menu. The default value is **Off**.

single-telnet

In this mode of operation, the IOLAN will only allow for a single TCP connection at a time to exist for each serial port configured for a reverse connection type. Subsequent connection attempts will be refused until all of the following conditions are met;

- No active connection to serial port exists and at least 1 second has passed since last connection was terminated.
- All data from previous connection on the serial port has been transmitted.

The IOLAN has logic to automatically detect when a reverse connection is no longer active. When this happens, the connection is reset and the server can go back to a **listening for an incoming connection** state.

Applications using Single Telnet need to be aware that there can be some considerable delay between a network disconnection and the port being available for the next connection attempt; this is to allow any data sent on prior connections to be transmitted out of the serial port. Application network retry logic needs to accommodate this feature. The default value is **Off**.

retry

The number of times the IOLAN will attempt to transfer (using TFTP) a file to/from a host. Enter a value between 0 and 5. The default is **5**. A value of **0** (zero) means that the IOLAN will not attempt a retry should TFTP fail.

timeout

The time, in seconds, that the IOLAN will wait for a successful transmit or receipt of TFTP packets before retrying a TFTP transfer. Enter a value between 3 and 10. The default is **3** seconds.

data-logging-buffer-size

The minimum data buffer size for all models is 1 KB. The maximum data buffer size is 2000 KB for DS1/TS1/STS8D, all other models the maximum size is 4000 KB. If the data buffer is filled, incoming serial data will overwrite the oldest data.

Data logging is only valid for Trueport and TCP Sockets profiles.

Values: 1-2000 KB (DS1/TS1/STS8D)

Values: 1-4000 KB (all other models)

Default Buffer Size: 4 KB (DS1/TS1/STS8D)

Default Buffer Size: 256 KB (all other models)

pre-4.3g data-logging

Enable the data logging feature previous to V4.3 firmware.

Default: Disabled

Set Service

Description Sets server service parameters.

User Level Admin

Syntax `set service [telnetd on|off] [httpd on|off] [snmpd on|off]
[spcd on|off] [syslog on|off] [dmgrd on|off] [modbusd on|off]`

Options **telnetd**

Telnet daemon process in the IOLAN on port 23.

httpd

HTTP daemon process in the IOLAN on port 80.

snmpd

SNMP daemon process in the IOLAN on port 161.

spcd

SPC (Trueport) daemon process in the IOLAN on port 668.

syslog

Syslog client process in the IOLAN.

dmgrd

DeviceManager daemon process in the IOLAN. If you disable this service, you will not be able to connect to the IOLAN with the DeviceManager application. DeviceManagerD listens on port 33812 and sends on port 33813.

modbusd

Modbus daemon process in the IOLAN on port 502.

Show Custom-App

Description Shows the custom application server settings.

User Level Admin

Syntax `show custom-app server`

Show Modbus

Description Shows the Modbus settings for the gateway.

User Level Normal, Admin

Syntax `show modbus gateway`

Show Server

Description Shows the parameters set for the server.

User Level Admin, Normal

Syntax `show server`

Hardware Commands

Set Ethernet

Description Sets the hardware configuration for the Ethernet port(s).

User Level Admin

Syntax `set ethernet speed-and-duplex
auto|10-half|10-full|100-half|100-full`

Options `auto|10-half|10-full|100-half|100-full`

Define the ethernet connection speed at one of the following:

- **auto**—automatically detects the ethernet interface speed and duplex
- **10 Mbps Half Duplex**
- **10 Mbps Full Duplex**
- **100 Mbps Half Duplex**
- **100 Mbps Full Duplex**

Show Hardware

Description Shows the hardware resources, Ethernet link status, date and time.

User Level Normal, Admin

Syntax `show hardware`

Modbus Commands

Set Modbus Gateway

Description Sets the Modbus parameters for the IOLAN when it is operating as a Modbus Gateway.

User Level Admin

Syntax `set modbus gateway [addr-mode embedded|re-mapped]
[broadcast on|off] [char-timeout <number>]
[req-next-delay <number>] [exceptions on|off]
[idle-timer <number>] [mess-timeout <number>]
[port <TCP/UDP_port>] [req-queuing on|off]
[remapped-id <1-247>]`

Options **addr-mode**

Determines if the original UID address will be embedded in the transmission header or if a specified (remapped) UID will be embedded in the transmission header.

broadcast

When enabled, a UID of 0 (zero) indicates that the message will be broadcast to all Modbus Slaves. The default is **Off**.

char-timeout

Used in conjunction with the Modbus RTU protocol, specifies how long to wait, in milliseconds, after a character to determine the end of frame. The default is **30** ms.

req-next-delay

A delay, in milliseconds, to allow serial slave(s) to re-enable receivers before issuing next Modbus Master request. The default is **50** ms.

exceptions

When enabled, an exception message is generated and sent to the initiating Modbus device when any of the following conditions are encountered: there is an invalid UID, the UID is not configured in the Gateway, there is no free network connection, there is an invalid message, or the target device is not answering the connection attempt. The default is **On**.

idle-timer

Specifies the number of seconds that must elapse without any network or serial traffic before a connection is dropped. If this parameter is set to 0 (zero), a connection will not be dropped (with the following exceptions: the TCP KeepAlive causes the connection to be dropped or the Modbus device drops the connection). The default is **10** seconds.

mess-timeout

Time to wait, in milliseconds, for a response message from a Modbus TCP or serial slave (depending if the Modbus Gateway is a Master Gateway or Slave Gateway, respectively) before sending a Modbus exception. The default is **1000** ms.

port

The network port number that the Slave Gateway will listen on for both TCP and UDP messages. The default is **502**.

req-queuing

When enabled, allows multiple, simultaneous messages to be queued and processed in order of reception. The default is **On**.

remapped-id

Specify the UID that will be inserted into the message header for the Slave Modbus serial device. Valid values are 1-247.

Show Modbus

Description Displays the Modbus Gateway parameters.

User Level Admin

Syntax `show modbus gateway`

`show modbus slave|master <line_number>`

TruePort Baud Commands

Set TruePort Remap-Baud

Description This command allows for the remapping of the baud rate being specified by the Serial application to a different value on the physical serial port on the IOLAN.

User Level Admin

Syntax `set trueport remap-baud`
`50|75|110|134|150|200|300|600|1200|1800|2400|4800|9600|19200|`
`38400`
`50|75|110|134|150|200|300|600|1200|1800|2400|4800|9600|19200|`
`38400|57600|115200|230400|28800|[custom <baud_rate>]`

Options `50|75|110|134|150|200|300|600|1200|1800|2400|4800|9600|19200|38400`

The configured baud rate of the TruePort client.

`50|75|110|134|150|200|300|600|1200|1800|2400|4800|9600|19200|38400|`
`57600|115200|230400|28800|[custom <baud_rate>]`

The actual baud rate that runs between the IOLAN and the connected serial device. You can also specify a custom baud rate; valid values are 50-230400.

Show TruePort

Description Shows the IOLAN TruePort remapping table.

User Level Normal, Admin

Syntax `show trueport`

IPv6 Commands

Set IPv6

Description Configures the basic IPv6 settings.

User Level Admin

Syntax `set ipv6 [dhcpv6-settings ipv6-address on|off]
[dhcp-settings network-prefix on|off]`

`Set ipv6 enable-ipv6-addressing on|off
[obtain-using auto-ipv6|dhcpv6]`

Options **dhcpv6-settings**

Determines the types of information that the IOLAN will accept from the DHCPv6 server, IPv6 address(es) and/or network prefix(es).

ipv6-address

When enabled, the IOLAN will accept IPv6 address(es) from the DHCPv6 server. This is `on` by default.

network-prefix

When enabled, the IOLAN will accept the network prefix from the DHCPv6 server. This is `off` by default.

enable-ipv6-addressing

When enabled, you can configure the IOLAN to obtain the IPv6 address(es) using IPv6 Autoconfiguration or a DHCPv6 server.

Default: Enabled

obtain-using auto-ipv6|dhcpv6

- **auto-ipv6**—When enabled, the IOLAN will send out a Router Solicitation message. If a Router Advertisement message is received, the IOLAN will configure the IPv6 address(es) and configuration parameters based on the information contained in the advertisement. If no Router Advertisement message is received, the IOLAN will attempt to connect to a DHCPv6 server to obtain IPv6 addresses and other configuration parameters. This is the default.
- **dhcpv6**—When enabled, requests IPv6 address(es) and configuration information from the DHCPv6 server.

Show IPv6

Description Shows the IPv6 settings.

User Level Admin

Syntax `show ipv6`

Add Custom-IPv6

Description Adds a custom IPv6 address to the IOLAN. You can specify either a complete IPv6 address or an IPv6 network address.

User Level Admin

Syntax `add custom-ipv6 method auto network-prefix <network_prefix> [prefix-bits <0-64>]`

`add custom-ipv6 method manual ipv6-address <ipv6_address> [prefix-bits <0-128>]`

Options **method auto**

When this option is specified, the IOLAN will derive an IPv6 address from the entered network prefix and the IOLAN's MAC address. This is the default option.

network-prefix

Specify the IPv6 network prefix. The IOLAN will derive the complete IPv6 address from the entered network prefix and the IOLAN's MAC address.

prefix-bits (auto)

Specify the network prefix bits for the IPv6 address.

Range: 0-64

Default: 64

method manual

Specify this option when you want to enter a specific IPv6 address.

ipv6-address

Specify the complete IPv6 address.

Field Format: IPv6 address

prefix-bits (manual)

Specify the network prefix bits for the IPv6 address.

Range: 0-128

Default: 64

Set Custom-IPv6

Description Configures custom IPv6 network and IP addresses.

User Level Admin

Syntax `set custom-ipv6 <config_ipv6_address> method auto network-prefix <network_prefix> [prefix-bits <0-64>]`

`set custom-ipv6 <config_ipv6_address> method manual ipv6-address <ipv6_address> [prefix-bits <0-128>]`

Options **method auto**

When this option is specified, the IOLAN will derive an IPv6 address from the entered network prefix and the IOLAN's MAC address. This is the default option.

network-prefix

Specify the IPv6 network prefix. The IOLAN will derive the complete IPv6 address from the entered network prefix and the IOLAN's MAC address.

prefix-bits (auto)

Specify the network prefix bits for the IPv6 address.

Range: 0-64

Default: 64

method manual

Specify this option when you want to enter a specific IPv6 address.

ipv6-address

Specify the complete IPv6 address.

Field Format: IPv6 address

prefix-bits (manual)

Specify the network prefix bits for the IPv6 address.

Range: 0-128

Default: 64

Delete Custom-IPv6

Description Deletes the specified custom IPv6 address. To see a list of configured IPv6 addresses, type the command `delete custom-ipv6 ?`.

User Level Admin

Syntax `delete custom-ipv6 <config_ipv6_address>`



User Commands

This chapter defines all the CLI commands available to users who are logged into the IOLAN.

Commands for Users Logged Into the IOLAN

Admin

Description Changes a Normal-level user to the Admin user. When you press **Enter** after you type this command, you will be prompted for the Admin password.

User Level Normal

Syntax `admin`

Help

Description Displays help on using the command line interface (CLI).

User Level Restricted, Normal, Admin

Syntax `help`

Kill Line

Description Restarts a line. On IOLANs with more than 1 port, you can specify a port number and then a range of ports; for example, kill line 4, 10-13, 15. On single port models, use the command `kill line`.

User Level Normal, Admin

Syntax `kill line *|<number>|<number range>`

Kill Session

Description Kills an active session.

User Level Restricted, Normal, Admin

Syntax `kill session 1|2|3|4`

Options 1|2|3|4

The number of the session(s) you want to kill.

Logout

Description Logs the user out from the IOLAN.

User Level Restricted, Normal, Admin

Syntax `logout`

Menu

Description Switches from a command line based interface to Menu mode of operation.
User Level Restricted, Normal, Admin
Syntax `menu`

Ping

Description This command checks to see if a given host is reachable via an IP message. The specific message used is called a `ping`.
User Level Normal, Admin
Syntax `ping <hostname/IP_address> [<packet_size>] [<#_of_packets>]`
Options `<hostname/IP_address>`
 The DNS resolvable host name or IP address of the machine you are trying to ping.
`<packet_size>`
 Enter the number of data bytes to be sent. The default is 100 bytes.
`<#_of_packets>`
 Enter the number of the packets you want to send. The default is 10.

Resume

Description Resumes a started session.
User Level Restricted, Normal, Admin
Syntax `resume 1|2|3|4`
Options `1|2|3|4`
 The number of the session you want to resume.

Screen

Description Switches from a command line based interface to Menu mode of operation.
User Level Restricted, Normal, Admin
Syntax `screen`

Set Termtype

Description Sets the type of terminal being used for the current session.
User Level Normal, Admin
Syntax `set termtype wyse60|vt100|ansi|dumb|tvi925|ibm3151te|vt320|hp700|term1|term2|term3`
Option `wyse60|vt100|ansi|dumb|tvi925|ibm3151te|vt320|hp700|term1|term2|term3`
 Specifies the type of terminal connected to the line:

- **Dumb**
- **WYSE60**
- **VT100**
- **ANSI**
- **TVI925**
- **IBM3151TE**
- **VT320** (specifically supporting VT320-7)
- **HP700** (specifically supporting HP700/44)
- **Term1, Term2, Term3** (user defined terminals)

Set User

Description	Sets the current users settings.
User Level	Normal, Admin
Syntax	<code>set user . [hotkey-prefix <00-7f>] [language english customlang] [password]</code>
Options	<p>hotkey-prefix</p> <p>The prefix that a user types to control the current session. The default value is hex 01, which corresponds to Ctrl-a (^a) (hex value 02 would be Ctrl-b (^b), etc.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ^a number—To switch from one session to another, press ^a and then the required session number. For example, ^a 2 would switch you to session 2. Pressing ^a 0 will return you to the IOLAN Menu. • ^a n—Display the next session. The current session will remain active. The lowest numbered active session will be displayed. • ^a p—Display the previous session. The current session will remain active. The highest numbered active session will be displayed. • ^a m—To exit a session and return to the IOLAN. You will be returned to where you left off. The session will be left running. • ^a l—(Lowercase L) Locks the line until the user unlocks it. The user is prompted for a password (any password, excluding spaces) and locks the line. Next, the user must retype the password to unlock the line. • ^r—When you switch from a session back to the Menu, the screen may not be redrawn correctly. If this happens, use this command to redraw it properly. This is always Ctrl R, regardless of the Hotkey Prefix. <p>The User Hotkey Prefix value overrides the Line Hotkey Prefix value. You can use the Hotkey Prefix keys to lock a line only when the line Lock parameter is On.</p> <p>language</p> <p>You can specify whether a user will use English or Customlang as the language that appears in the Menu or CLI. The IOLAN supports one custom language that must be downloaded to the IOLAN; otherwise, Customlang defaults to English.</p> <p>password</p> <p>The password the user will need to enter to login to the IOLAN. This case-sensitive field accepts a maximum of 16 characters.</p>

Set User Session

Description	Sets the current users session settings.
User Level	Normal, Admin
Syntax	<pre>set user . session 1 2 3 4 * [auto on off] [type off telnet] set user . session 1 2 3 4 * telnet-options [host <config_host>] [port <TCP_port>] [termttype <terminal_name>] [line-mode on off] [map-cr-crlf on off] [local-echo on off] [echo <00-7f>] [eof <00-7f>] [erase <00-7f>] [intr <00-7f>] [quit <00-7f>]</pre>
Options	<p>session</p> <p>Specifies the session number (or all, *) that you are configuring.</p> <p>auto</p> <p>Specify whether or not the session(s) will start automatically when the user logs into the IOLAN.</p> <p>telnet-options</p> <p>See Set <i>Telnet-Client</i> in the <i>IOLAN User's Guide</i>.</p>

Show Line Users

Description Shows the users who are on the line.
User Level Admin
Syntax `show line <number> users`

Syslog Console

Description Starts/stops or displays the status of the syslog console.
User Level Admin
Syntax `syslog console start|stop`

`syslog console status`

Options `start|stop`

Start or stop console logging. When console logging is enabled, syslog messages will be echoed to the current console. These messages are filtered based on the level set in the (remote) syslog options.

status

Displays the current console logging status (enabled or disabled).

Show Sessions

Description Shows available sessions.
User Level Restricted, Normal, Admin
Syntax `show sessions`

Show Termtyp

Description Shows the terminal type for the current session.
User Level Admin
Syntax `show termtyp`

Start

Description Starts a predefined session. Only inactive sessions are displayed.
User Level Restricted, Normal, Admin
Syntax `start 1|2|3|4`

Options `1|2|3|4`

The number of the session that you want to start.

Telnet

Description	Starts a telnet session to the specified host/IP address.
User Level	Normal, Admin
Syntax	<pre>telnet <hostname/IP_address> [<tcp_port>] [termtype <terminal_name>] [line-mode on off] [map-cr-crlf on off] [local-echo on off] [echo <00-7f>] [eof <00-7f>] [erase <00-7f>] [intr <00-7f>] [quit <00-7f>] [escape <00-7f>]</pre>
Options	<p><hostname/IP_address></p> <p>The name (resolvable via DNS) or IP address of the host you wish to connect to with Telnet.</p> <p><tcp_port></p> <p>The port number the target host is listening on for incoming connections. The default for Telnet is port number 23.</p> <p>termtype</p> <p>Type of terminal attached to this line; for example, ANSI or WYSE60.</p> <p>line-mode</p> <p>When On, keyboard input is not sent to the remote host until Enter is pressed, otherwise input is sent every time a key is pressed. Default is Off.</p> <p>map-cr-crlf</p> <p>Maps carriage returns (CR) to carriage return line feed (CRLF). The default value is Off.</p> <p>local-echo</p> <p>Toggles between local echo of entered characters and suppressing local echo. Local echo is used for normal processing, while suppressing the echo is convenient for entering text that should not be displayed on the screen, such as passwords. This parameter can only be used when Line Mode is On. Default is Off.</p> <p>echo</p> <p>Defines the echo character. When Line Mode is On, typing the echo character echoes the text locally and sends only completed lines to the host. This value is in hexadecimal with a default value of 5 (ASCII value ^E).</p> <p>eof</p> <p>Defines the end-of-file character. When Line Mode is On, entering the eof character as the first character on a line sends the character to the remote host. This value is in hexadecimal with a default value of 4 (ASCII value ^D).</p> <p>erase</p> <p>Defines the erase character. When Line Mode is Off, typing the erase character erases one character. This value is in hexadecimal with a default value of 8 (ASCII value ^H).</p> <p>intr</p> <p>Defines the interrupt character. Typing the interrupt character interrupts the current process. This value is in hexadecimal with a default value of 3 (ASCII value ^C).</p> <p>quit</p> <p>Defines the quit character. Typing the quit character closes and exits the current telnet session. This value is in hexadecimal with a default value of 1c (ASCII value FS).</p>

escape

Defines the escape character. Returns you to the command line mode. This value is in hexadecimal with a default value of **1d** (ASCII value **GS**).

Version

Description Displays firmware version and build.
User Level Normal, Admin
Syntax `version`

Configuring Users

Add User

Description Adds a user. For units with 4 or less serial ports, you can configure up to 4 users. For units with 8 or more serial ports, the maximum number of users which can be added is 48. This is in addition to the **admin** user.

User Level Admin
Syntax `add user <username>`
Option `<username>`
 The name of the user, without spaces. When you finish the command and press **Enter**, you will be prompted to enter and re-enter a password for the user.

Delete User

Description Deletes a user.
User Level Admin
Syntax `delete user <config_user>`
Option `<config_user>`
 You can see a list of users that can be deleted by typing `delete user ?`. You can not delete the **admin** user.

Set Default User

Description Configures the Default User. When adding a new user, the profile of the default user will be used to assign the values of the various parameters of the new user. (CLI and menu only).

User Level Admin
Syntax `set default user [host-ip None|<ip_address>|<config_host>]
 [hotkey-prefix <00-7f>] [idle-timer <0-4294967>]
 [language english|customlang]
 [level admin|normal|restricted|menu]
 [line-access readin|readwrite [on|off] |<line(s)> [0]]
 [port tcp-clear|telnet <tcp_port>]
 [service dsprompt|telnet|tcp-clear] [sess-timer <0-4294967>]`

Options **host-ip**
 For outbound User Services such as **Telnet**, this is the target host name or IP address. If no IP address is specified, the **Host IP** value in the **Default User** configuration will be used. The default is **0.0.0.0**. or None.

hotkey-prefix

The prefix that a user types to control the current session. The default value is **hex 01**, which corresponds to **Ctrl-a (^a)** (hex value 02 would be Ctrl-b (^b), etc.):

- **^a number**—To switch from one session to another, press **^a** and then the required session number. For example, **^a 2** would switch you to session 2. Pressing **^a 0** will return you to the IOLAN Menu.
- **^a n**—Display the next session. The current session will remain active. The lowest numbered active session will be displayed.
- **^a p**—Display the previous session. The current session will remain active. The highest numbered active session will be displayed.
- **^a m**—To exit a session and return to the IOLAN. You will be returned to where you left off. The session will be left running.
- **^a l**—(Lowercase L) Locks the line until the user unlocks it. The user is prompted for a password (any password, excluding spaces) and locks the line. Next, the user must retype the password to unlock the line.
- **^r**—When you switch from a session back to the Menu, the screen may not be redrawn correctly. If this happens, use this command to redraw it properly. This is always **Ctrl R**, regardless of the **Hotkey Prefix**.

The **User Hotkey Prefix** value overrides the **Line Hotkey Prefix** value. You can use the **Hotkey Prefix** keys to lock a line only when the line **Lock** parameter is **On**.

idle-timer

The amount of time, in seconds, that the **Idle Timer** will run. Use this timer to close a connection because of inactivity. When the **Idle Timer** expires, because there has been no exchange of data within the specified time, the IOLAN will close the connection. The default value is **0** (zero), meaning that the **Idle Timer** will not expire (the connection is open permanently). The maximum value is 4294967 seconds. The **User Idle Timer** will override the **Line Idle Timer**, with the exception of reverse Telnet sessions.

language

You can specify whether a user will use **English** or **Customlang** as the language that appears in the Menu or CLI. The IOLAN supports one custom language that must be downloaded to the IOLAN; otherwise, **Customlang** defaults to English.

level

The access that a user is allowed:

- **Admin**—The admin level user has total access to the IOLAN. You can create more than one admin user account but we recommend that you only have one. They can monitor and configure the IOLAN.
- **Normal**—The Normal level user has limited access to the IOLAN. Limited CLI commands and Menu access are available with the ability to configure the user's own configuration settings.
- **Restricted**—The Restricted level user can only access predefined sessions or access the Easy Port Access menu.
- **Menu**—The menu level user will only be able to access predefined session or access the Easy Port Access menu. The Easy Port Access allows the user to connect to the accessible line without disconnecting their initial connection to the IOLAN. Does not have any access to CLI commands.

line-access

Specifies the user access rights to each IOLAN device line. Options are:

- **Read/Write**—Users are given read and write access to the line.
- **Read In**—Users are given access to read only outbound data, data that is going from the IOLAN to the device.

The **on|off** option is only for 1-port models. You can disable line access in 2-port + models by specifying **0** (zero).

phone-number

The phone number the IOLAN will dial to callback the user (you must have set **Callback** to **On**). Enter the number without spaces.

port

When the **User Service** is **Telnet**, this is the target port number. The default value will change based on the type of **Service** selected; the most common known port numbers are used as the default values.

service

The type of service that the user will use.

sess-timer

The amount of time, in seconds, that the **Session Timer** will run. Use this timer to forcibly close a user's session (connection). When the **Session Timer** expires, the IOLAN will end the connection. The default value is **0** (zero), meaning that the session timer will not expire (the session is open permanently, or until the user logs out). The maximum value is 4294967 seconds. The **User Session Timer** will override the **Line Session Timer**, with the exception of reverse Telnet sessions.

Set User

Description	Sets users settings. Normal-level users can configure only their own settings. Admin-level users can configure any users settings, including their own (with the exception of their User Level, which must stay at Admin).
User Level	Normal, Admin
Syntax	<code>set user . [hotkey-prefix <00-7f>] [language english customlang] [password]</code>
Admin	<code>set user . <username> * [host-ip None <ip_address> <config_host>] [hotkey-prefix <00-7f>] [idle-timer <0-4294967>] [language english customlang] [level admin normal restricted menu] [password] [line-access readin readwrite [on off] <line(s)> [0]] [service dsprompt telnet tcp-clear] [sess-timer <0-4294967>] [port tcp-clear telnet <tcp_port>]</code>
Options	<p>host-ip</p> <p>For outbound User Services such as Telnet, this is the target host name or IP address. If no IP address is specified, the Host IP value in the Default User configuration will be used. The default is 0.0.0.0. or None.</p> <p>hotkey-prefix</p> <p>The prefix that a user types to control the current session. The default value is hex 01, which corresponds to Ctrl-a (^a) (hex value 02 would be Ctrl-b (^b), etc.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ^a number—To switch from one session to another, press ^a and then the required session number. For example, ^a 2 would switch you to session 2. Pressing ^a 0 will return you to the IOLAN Menu. ● ^a n—Display the next session. The current session will remain active. The lowest numbered active session will be displayed. ● ^a p—Display the previous session. The current session will remain active. The highest numbered active session will be displayed. ● ^a m—To exit a session and return to the IOLAN. You will be returned to where you left off. The session will be left running. ● ^a l—(Lowercase L) Locks the line until the user unlocks it. The user is prompted for a password (any password, excluding spaces) and locks the line. Next, the user must retype the password to unlock the line. ● ^r—When you switch from a session back to the Menu, the screen may not be redrawn correctly. If this happens, use this command to redraw it properly. This is always Ctrl R, regardless of the Hotkey Prefix. <p>The User Hotkey Prefix value overrides the Line Hotkey Prefix value. You can use the Hotkey Prefix keys to lock a line only when the line Lock parameter is On.</p> <p>idle-timer</p> <p>The amount of time, in seconds, that the Idle Timer will run. Use this timer to close a connection because of inactivity. When the Idle Timer expires, because there has been no exchange of data within the specified time, the IOLAN will close the connection. The default value is 0 (zero), meaning that the Idle Timer will not expire (the connection is open permanently). The maximum value is 4294967 seconds. The User Idle Timer will override the Line Idle Timer, with the exception of reverse Telnet sessions.</p> <p>language</p> <p>You can specify whether a user will use English or Customlang as the language that appears in the Menu or CLI. The IOLAN supports one custom language that must be downloaded to the IOLAN; otherwise, Customlang defaults to English.</p>

level

The access that a user is allowed:

- **Admin**—The admin level user has total access to the IOLAN. You can create more than one admin user account but we recommend that you only have one. They can monitor and configure the IOLAN.
- **Normal**—The Normal level user has limited access to the IOLAN. Limited CLI commands and Menu access are available with the ability to configure the user's own configuration settings.
- **Restricted**—The Restricted level user can only access predefined sessions or access the Easy Port Access menu.
- **Menu**—The menu level user will only be able to access predefined session or access the Easy Port Access menu. The Easy Port Access allows the user to connect to the accessible line without disconnecting their initial connection to the IOLAN. Does not have any access to CLI commands.

password

The password the user will need to enter to login to the IOLAN. This case-sensitive field accepts a maximum of 16 characters.

line-access

Specifies the user access rights to each IOLAN device line. Options are:

- **Read/Write**—Users are given read and write access to the line.
- **Read In**—Users are given access to read only outbound data, data that is going from the IOLAN to the device.

The **on|off** option is only for 1-port models. You can disable line access in 2-port + models by specifying **0** (zero).

service

The type of service that the user will use.

sess-timer

The amount of time, in seconds, that the **Session Timer** will run. Use this timer to forcibly close a user's session (connection). When the **Session Timer** expires, the IOLAN will end the connection. The default value is **0** (zero), meaning that the session timer will not expire (the session is open permanently, or until the user logs out). The maximum value is 4294967 seconds. The **User Session Timer** will override the **Line Session Timer**, with the exception of reverse Telnet sessions.

port

When the **User Service** is **Telnet**, this is the target port number. The default value will change based on the type of **Service** selected; the most common known port numbers are used as the default values.

Set User Session

Description Configures a users session settings. See [Set User Session](#) on page 28 for the options descriptions.

User Level Admin

Syntax `set user .|<username> session 1|2|3|4|* [auto on|off]
[type off|telnet]`

```
set user .|<username> session 1|2|3|4|* telnet-options
[host <config_host>] [port <TCP_port>]
[termtype <terminal_name>] [line-mode on|off]
[map-cr-crlf on|off] [local-echo on|off]
[echo <00-7f>] [eof <00-7f>] [erase <00-7f>] [intr <00-7f>]
[quit <00-7f>]
```

Show Default User

Description Shows the Default Users settings. When adding a new user, the profile of the default user will be used to assign the values of the parameters to the new user.

User Level Admin

Syntax `show default user`

Show User

Description Shows user configuration settings.

User Level Admin

Syntax `show user <configured_user>|. .`

Options `<configured_user>`
Show the settings for the specified user.
.
Show the settings for the current user.



Line Commands

This chapter defines all the CLI commands associated with configuring the IOLAN's line parameters.

1-Port vs. 2-Port Line Commands

If you are using a DS1 IOLAN, the admin user does not have the option of using the number or all (*) options in the line commands, as there is only one line. In an TS2 IOLAN, the admin user must specify . (current line), <number> (line number), or * (sets value for all lines) when configuring lines.

Line Commands

Set Line

Description Configures line parameters.

User Level Admin

Syntax `set line .|<number>|* [data-bits 5|6|7|8] [break on|off] [break-delay <0-65535>] [break-length <0-65535>] [connection-method dial-in|dial-out|dial-in-out|direct-connect] [idle-timer <0-4294967>] [line-name <name>] [modem-name <config_modem>] [pages 1|2|3|4|5|6|7] [parity none|even|odd|mark|space] [phone-number <phone_number>] [rev-sess-security on|off] [send-name on|off] [session-strings |delay <0-65535> |initiate <text> |terminate <text>] [sess-timer <0-4294967>] [stop-bits 1|2|1.5] [termtype wyse60|vt100|ansi|dumb|tvi925|ibm3151te|vt320|hp700|term1|term2|term3] [discard-characters-with -error on|off]`

Admin `set line ... flowin on|off] [flowout on|off] [hotkey-prefix <00-7f>] [data-logging on|off] [initiate-connection any-char|specific-char <hex_value>] [initial cli|menu] [keepalive on|off] [lock on|off] [mode enabled|disabled] [motd on|off] [reset on|off] [dial-timeout <number>] [dial-retries <number>] [single-character on|off] [user <name>] [nouser] [internet-address <IPv4_address>] [user <config_user>]`

Options break

Specifies how a break is interpreted:

- **off**—The IOLAN ignores the break key completely and it is not passed through to the host. This is the default setting.
- **local**—The IOLAN deals with the break locally. If the user is in a session, the break key has the same effect as a hot key.
- **remote**—When the break key is pressed, the IOLAN translates this into a telnet break signal which it sends to the host machine.
- **break-interrupt**—On some systems such as SunOS, XENIX, and AIX, a break received from the peripheral is not passed to the client properly. If the client wishes to make the break act like an interrupt key (for example, when the stty options `-ignbrk` and `brkintr` are set).

break-length

The length of time (in milliseconds) for which the break signal will be asserted on the serial port. Valid values are 0-65535.

Default is 1000 ms

A value of 0 will cause the "request to send a break signal" to be ignored.

break-delay

The length of time (in milliseconds) to delay after a break signal is sent before the IOLAN sends data. Valid values are 0-65535.

Default: 0 ms (no delay)

connection-method

Determines how a modem will work on the line. Select from the following options:

- **Direct Connect**—Indicates that there is not a modem on the line. This is the default.
- **Dial In**—Specify this option when a user is remote and will be dialing in via modem or ISDN TA.
- **Dial Out**—Specify this option when a modem is attached to the serial port and is being used to dial out.
- **Dial In/Out**—Specify this option when the IOLAN is being used as a router (depending on which end of the link your IOLAN is situated and how you want to initiate the communication).

data-bits

Specifies the number of bits in a byte. The default is **8**.

dial-timeout

The number of seconds the IOLAN will wait to establish a connection to a remote modem. The default value is **45** seconds.

dial-retries

The number of times the IOLAN will attempt to establish a connection with a remote modem. The default value is **2**.

flowin

Determines if input flow control is to be used. Default is **On**. This is active only when **Line Flow Control** is set to **Soft**, **Hard**, or **Both**.

flowout

Determines if output flow control is to be used. Default is **On**. This is active only when **Line Flow Control** is set to **Soft**, **Hard**, or **Both**.

hotkey-prefix

The prefix that a user types to lock a line or redraw the Menu. The default value is **hex 01**, which corresponds to **Ctrl-a (^a)** (hex value 02 would be Ctrl-b (^b), etc.):

- **^a l**—(Lowercase L) Locks the line until the user unlocks it. The user is prompted for a password (any password, excluding spaces) and locks the line. Next, the user must retype the password to unlock the line.
- **^r**—When you switch from a session back to the Menu, the screen may not be redrawn correctly. If this happens, use this command to redraw it properly.

You can use the **Hotkey Prefix** key to lock a line only when the **Line Lock** parameter is **On**.

idle-timer

Enter a time period, in seconds, for which the **Idle Timer** will run. Use this timer to close a connection because of inactivity. When the **Idle Timer** expires, the IOLAN will end the connection. The maximum value is 4294967 seconds (about 49 days). The default value of **0** (zero) means the **Idle Timer** will not expire, so the connection is permanently open.

data-logging

When enabled, serial data will be buffered if the TCP connection is lost. When the TCP connection is re-established, the buffered serial data will be sent to its destination .

Note: A kill line or a reboot of the IOLAN causes all buffered data to be lost.

The minimum data buffer size for all models is 1K. The maximum data buffer size is 2000 KB for DS1/TS1/STS8D, all other models the maximum size is 4000 KB. If the data buffer is filled, incoming serial data will overwrite the oldest data.

Some profile features are not compatible when using the Data Logging feature. See *Data Logging Appendix H* in the IOLAN User's Guide for more information.

Data logging is only valid for Trueport and TCP Sockets profiles.

Values: 1-2000 KB (DS1/TS1/STS8D)

Values: 1-4000 KB (all other models)

Default Buffer Size: 4 KB (DS1/TS1/STS8D)

Default Buffer Size: 256 KB (all other models)

Default: Disabled

initial

Specifies the initial interface a user navigates when logging into the line; either the **Menu** or a prompt for the **CLI**. The default is **CLI**.

initiate-connection

Initiates a Telnet connection to the specified host when any data is received by the serial port or when the specified character is received by the serial port (direct Telnet only).

internet-address

Used with reverse sessions, users can access serial devices connected to the IOLAN by the specified Internet Address (or host name that can be resolved by a DNS). You must reboot the IOLAN for the **Internet Address** to take affect (the kill line option does not apply to this parameter).

keepalive

Enables a per-connection TCP keepalive feature. After the configured number of seconds, the connection will send a gratuitous ACK to the network peer, thus either ensuring the connection stays active OR causing a dropped connection condition to be recognized.

This parameter needs to be used in conjunction with server parameter, monitor-connection-every. The interval determines how long the IOLAN will wait during inactivity before "testing" the connection. It should be noted that if a network connection is accidentally dropped, it can take as long as the specified interval before anyone can reconnect to the serial port.

line-name

Provide a name for the line so it can be easily identified.

lock

When enabled, the user can lock his terminal with a password using the **Hotkey Prefix** (default Ctrl-a) **^a l** (lowercase L). The IOLAN prompts the user for a password and a confirmation.

mode

Enables/disables the line (available only on the TS2 model). The default is enabled.

modem-name

The name of the predefined modem that is used on this line.

motd

Enables/disables the message of the day on the line.

nouser

Blanks out the User parameter, in case you want to change a dedicated user line to an undedicated line.

pages

For **DSLogin** line service, this is the number of video pages the terminal supports. Valid values are 1-7. The default is **5** pages.

parity

Specifies if you are using **Even**, **Odd**, or **No parity** on the line. If you want to force a parity type, you can specify **Mark** for 1 or **Space** for 0.

phone-number

The phone number to use when **Connection Method** is set to **Dial Out**.

reset

Resets the terminal type connected to the line when a user logs out.

rev-sess-security

Enables/disables login/password authentication, locally or externally, on reverse Telnet connections. The default is **Off**.

send-name

When enabled, the port name will be sent to the host upon session initiation.

Default: Disabled

session strings

Controls the sending of ASCII strings to serial devices at session start and session termination as follows;

- **Send at Start**—If configured, this string will be sent to the serial device when the serial device is detected (i.e. signals come up). The maximum size of this field is 128 bytes/characters.
- **Send at End**—If configured, this string will be sent to the serial device when the TCP session on the LAN is terminated. The maximum size of this field is 128 bytes/characters
- **Delay after Send**—If configured, will inset a delay(in milliseconds) after the string is sent to the device. This delay can be used to provide the serial device with time to process the string before the session is initiated or terminated.

Default: 10 ms

sess-timer

Enter a time, in seconds, for which the **Session Timer** will run. Use this timer to forcibly close the session (connection). When the **Session Timer** expires, the IOLAN will end the connection. The default value is **0** seconds so the port will never timeout. The maximum value is 4294967 seconds (about 49 days).

stop-bits

Specifies the number of stop bits that follow a byte.

term-type

Specifies the type of terminal connected to the line:

- **Dumb**
- **WYSE60**
- **VT100**
- **ANSI**
- **TVI925**
- **IBM3151TE**
- **VT320** (specifically supporting VT320-7)
- **HP700** (specifically supporting HP700/44)
- **Term1, Term2, Term3 (user defined terminals)**

user

For **DSLogin** line service, makes this a line that is dedicated to the specified user. Only this user will be able to log in on this line and they won't need to enter their login name - just their password.

discard-characters-in-error

When enabled, the IOLAN will discard characters received with a parity or framing error.

Default: Disabled.

Set Line Interface

Description Configures line interface (hardware) parameters.

User Level Admin

Syntax

```
set line .|<number>|* interface eia-232 [monitor-dcd on|off]
[monitor-dsr on|off] [flow none|soft|hard|both]
[speed 50|75|110|134|150|200|300|600|1200|1800|2400|4800|9600|
19200|38400|57600|115200|230400|28800|custom <baud_rate>]
set line interface eia-422 [flow none|soft|hard|both]
[speed 50|75|110|134|150|200|300|600|1200|1800|2400|4800|
9600|19200|38400|57600|115200|230400|28800|custom <baud_rate>]

set line .|<number>|* interface eia-485-half-duplex
[tx-driver-control auto|rts] [flow none|soft]
[echo-suppression on|off]]
[speed 50|75|110|134|150|200|300|600|1200|1800|2400|4800|
9600|19200|38400|57600|115200|230400|28800|custom <baud_rate>]

set line interface eia-485 [tx-driver-control auto|rts]
[flow none|soft]
[duplex full|duplex half [echo-suppression on|off]]
[speed 50|75|110|134|150|200|300|600|1200|1800|2400|4800|
9600|19200|38400|57600|115200|230400|28800|custom <baud_rate>]
```

Options eia-232 | eia422 | 485

Specifies the type of line that is being used with the IOLAN. Select either **EIA-232**, **EIA-422**, or **EIA-485** (TS2 supports only EIA-232).

monitor-dcd

Specifies whether the RS-232 signal DCD (Data Carrier Detect) should be monitored. This is used with modems or any other device that sends a DCD signal. When it is monitored and the IOLAN detects a DCD signal, the line service is started. Default is **Off**. If both **Monitor DCD** and **Monitor DSR** are enabled, both signals must be detected before the line service is started.

monitor-dsr

Specifies whether the RS-232 signal DSR (data set ready) should be monitored. This is used with modems or any device that sends a DSR signal. When it is monitored and the IOLAN detects a DSR signal, the line service is started. Default is **Off**. If both **Monitor DCD** and **Monitor DSR** are enabled, both signals must be detected before the line service is started.

flow

Defines whether the data flow is handled by the software (**Soft**), hardware (**Hard**), **Both**, or **None**.

tx-driver-control

Used with a **EIA-485** serial interface, if your application supports **RTS** (Request To Send), select this option. Otherwise, select **Auto**. Default is **Auto**.

duplex

Specify whether the line is **Full Duplex** (communication both ways at the same time) or **Half Duplex** (communication in one direction at a time).

echo-suppression

This parameter applies only to **EIA-485 Half Duplex** mode. All characters will be echoed to the user and transmitted across the serial ports. Some EIA-485 applications require local echo to be enabled in order to monitor the loopback data to determine that line contention has occurred. If your application cannot handle loopback data, echo suppression should be **On**. The default is echo suppression **Off**.

speed

Specifies the baud rate of the line; keep in mind that speed is affected by the length of the cable. You can also specify a custom baud rate; valid values are 50 - 1843200.

Set Line Service

Description	Sets the service for the line. For services that need further configuration, see Line Service Commands on page 46 to find the Line Service that you want to configure.
User Level	Admin
Syntax	<pre>set line . <number> * service bidir <config_host> <server_port> <host_port> set line . <number> * service direct raw <config_host> <host_port> set line . <number> * service silent raw <config_host> <host_port> [multihost all backup <config_backup_host> <host_port> none] set line . <number> * service direct silent telnet <config_host> [<host_port>] set line . <number> * service reverse raw [multihost on off] telnet <server_port> set line . <number> * service client-tunnel <config_host> <host_port> set line . <number> * service server-tunnel <server_port> set line . <number> * service dslogin udp vmodem modbus-master modbus-slave custom-app set line . <number> * service trueport client-initiated off <config_host> <host_port> [signal-active on off] [multihost all backup <config_backup_host> <host_port> none] set line . <number> * service trueport client-initiated on <server_port> [signal-active on off] [multihost on off]</pre>
Options	<p>bidir This service allows the IOLAN to listen for incoming TCP connection and if needed, initiate a TCP connection.</p> <p><config_host> The name of the target host. The host must exist in the IOLAN host table.</p> <p><server_port> The IOLAN port number.</p>

<host_port>

The port number the target host is listening on for incoming connections.

direct

Direct connections bypass the IOLAN, enabling the user to log straight into a specific host. A direct connection is recommended where a user logging in to the IOLAN is not required. It is also recommended where multiple sessions are not a requirement. The message **Press return to continue** is displayed on the users screen. The user must press a key to display the host login prompt. The message is redisplayed on logout.

silent

Silent connections are the same as direct connections, except they are permanently established. The host login prompt is displayed on the screen. Logging out redisplay this prompt. Silent connections, unlike direct connections, however, make permanent use of pseudo tty resources and therefore consume host resources even when not in use.

raw

Creates a connection where no authentication takes place and data is passed unchanged.

telnet

Sets the line for a telnet connection.

reverse

Enables a TCP/IP host to establish a login connection on an external machine attached to a port. For example, to access machines like protocol converters, statistical multiplexors, or machines like routers, firewalls, servers, etc.

dslogin

The default connection. The IOLAN displays a login on that line. For example, **DSLogin** is used when a System Administrator configures the IOLAN or users starts a session(s) from the IOLAN to hosts.

udp

Sets the line to listen for and/or send UDP data.

vmodem

The IOLAN port behaves as if it were a modem to the attached device.

client-tunnel

Sets the line for a client tunnel connection.

server-tunnel

Sets the line for a server tunnel connection.

modbus-master

Sets the line to act as a Modbus master.

custom-app

Sets the line to use the custom application created with the SDK.

trueport

Sets the line to communicate with the TruePort utility. You must install the TruePort utility on the host machine.

client-initiated

When this option is turned on, the IOLAN will wait for a connection from the TruePort host (see the TruePort documentation for information on how to set up this feature on the TruePort host). When this option is turned off, the IOLAN will initiate the connection to the TruePort host. The default is off.

signal-active

This option has the following impact based on the state of the TruePort connection:

- **TruePort Lite Mode**—When enabled, the EIA-232 signals remain active before, during, and after the TruePort connection is established. When disabled, the EIA-232 signals remain inactive when there is no TruePort connection and active when there is a TruePort connection.
- **TruePort Full Mode**—When enabled, the EIA-232 signals remain active before and after the TruePort connection and the TruePort client will control the state of the signals during the established TruePort connection. When disabled, the EIA-232 signals remain inactive before and after the TruePort connection and the TruePort client will control the state of the signals during the established TruePort connection.

Default: Enabled

multihost

Used for connections coming from the network to the serial port for TruePort or Raw services, allows multiple hosts to connect to the serial device.

multihost all|backup <config_backup_host> <tcp_port>|none

Used for connections going from the serial port to the network for TruePort or Silent Raw services, allows the serial device to communicate to either all the hosts in the multihost list or a primary/backup host schema (see *Configuring Multiple Hosts* in the *IOLAN User's Guide* for a more detailed explanation).

Set Modem

Description Sets the modem initialization string for a modem defined in the modem table. If you wish to add a new modem, use the **add modem** command.

User Level Admin

Syntax **set modem** <modem_name> <init_string>

Options <modem_name>

Predefined modem name.

<init_string>

Specify the initialization string for the modem. This can be up to 60 characters long, but cannot include spaces.

Set Termttype

- Description** Sets the terminal type for the current terminal session. term1, term2, and term3 refer to the user-uploadable custom terminal definitions. If these are not present, the default is wyse60.
- User Level** Restricted, Normal, Admin
- Syntax** `set termttype`
`[wyse60|vt100|ansi|dumb|tvi925|ibm3151te|vt320|hp700|term1|term2|term3]`
- Option** `wyse60|vt100|ansi|dumb|tvi925|ibm3151te|vt320|hp700|term1|term2|term3`
- Specifies the type of terminal connected to the line:
- **Dumb**
 - **WYSE60**
 - **VT100**
 - **ANSI**
 - **TVI925**
 - **IBM3151TE**
 - **VT320** (specifically supporting VT320-7)
 - **HP700** (specifically supporting HP700/44)
 - **Term1, Term2, Term3 (user defined terminals)**

Show Line

- Description** Shows the line settings/information.
- User Level** Admin
- Syntax** `show line`

Line Service Commands

Set Custom-App

- Description** You can create a custom application that can run on a specific serial line in IOLAN using the Perle SDK.
- User Level** Admin
- Syntax** `set custom-app line .|<number>|* program-command-line <command>`
- Options** **program-command-line**
- The name of the SDK program executable that has been already been downloaded to the IOLAN, plus any parameters you want to pass to the program. Maximum of 80 characters. Use the `shell` CLI command as described in the *SDK Programmer's Guide* to manage the files that you have downloaded to the IOLAN. For example, using sample outraw program, you would type:
- ```
outraw 192.168.2.1:10001 Acct:10001
```
- if you were starting the application on a line.

## Set Telnet-Client

- Description** Configures the Telnet parameters for the specified line. When the IOLAN initiates a Telnet connection to a host, it is acting as a Telnet client.
- User Level** Normal, Admin
- Syntax** `set telnet-client line .|<number>|* [termttype <terminal_name>] [line-mode on|off] [map-cr-crlf on|off] [local-echo on|off] [echo <00-7f>] [eof <00-7f>] [erase <00-7f>] [intr <00-7f>] [quit <00-7f>] [escape <00-7f>]`
- Options**
- termttype**  
Type of terminal attached to this line; for example, ANSI or WYSE60.
- line-mode**  
When **On**, keyboard input is not sent to the remote host until **Enter** is pressed, otherwise input is sent every time a key is pressed. Default is **Off**.
- map-cr-crlf**  
Maps carriage returns (CR) to carriage return line feed (CRLF). The default value is **Off**.
- local-echo**  
Toggles between local echo of entered characters and suppressing local echo. Local echo is used for normal processing, while suppressing the echo is convenient for entering text that should not be displayed on the screen, such as passwords. This parameter can only be used when **Line Mode** is **On**. Default is **Off**.
- echo**  
Defines the echo character. When Line Mode is On, typing the echo character echoes the text locally and sends only completed lines to the host. This value is in hexadecimal with a default value of **5** (ASCII value **^E**).
- eof**  
Defines the end-of-file character. When Line Mode is On, entering the eof character as the first character on a line sends the character to the remote host. This value is in hexadecimal with a default value of **4** (ASCII value **^D**).
- erase**  
Defines the erase character. When Line Mode is Off, typing the erase character erases one character. This value is in hexadecimal with a default value of **8** (ASCII value **^H**).
- intr**  
Defines the interrupt character. Typing the interrupt character interrupts the current process. This value is in hexadecimal with a default value of **3** (ASCII value **^C**).
- quit**  
Defines the quit character. Typing the quit character closes and exits the current telnet session. This value is in hexadecimal with a default value of **1c** (ASCII value **FS**).
- escape**  
Defines the escape character. Returns you to the command line mode. This value is in hexadecimal with a default value of **1d** (ASCII value **GS**).

## Set UDP

**Description** Configures the UDP settings for the serial line.

**User Level** Normal, Admin

**Syntax**

```
set udp line .|<number>|* entry 1|2|3|4
both auto-learn|specific <UDP_port> [<start_IP_address>]
[<end_IP_address>]

set udp line .|<number>|* entry 1|2|3|4 in
any-port|auto-learn|specific <UDP_port> [<start_IP_address>]
[<end_IP_address>]

set udp line .|<number>|* entry 1|2|3|4 out <UDP_port>
[<start_IP_address>] [<end_IP_address>]
```

**Options**

```
set udp line .|<number>|* entry 1|2|3|4 none
entry 1|2|3|4
```

Selects which of the 4 available entries we wish to define/modify. For each entry the user can specify a different IP address range, UDP port and direction of data flow.

**both|in|out|none**

The direction in which information is received or relayed:

- **None**—UDP service not enabled.
- **In**—LAN to serial.
- **Out**—Serial to LAN.
- **Both**—Messages are relayed both directions.

**auto-learn**

The IOLAN will only listen to the first port that it receives a UDP packet from. Applicable when set to **In** or **Both**.

**any-port**

The IOLAN will receive messages from any port sending UDP packets. Applicable when set to **In**.

**specific**

The port that the IOLAN will use to relay messages to servers/hosts or the port from which the IOLAN will receive messages to be forwarded to the serial port. This option works with any setting except **None**. The IOLAN will listen for UDP packets on the port configured by the **DS Port** parameter.

**<outbound\_port>**

The port that the IOLAN will use to relay messages to servers/hosts. The IOLAN will listen for UDP packets on the port configured by the **DS Port** parameter.

**<start\_ip\_address>**

The first host IP address in the range of IP addresses (for IPV4 or IPV6) that the IOLAN will listen for messages from and/or send messages to.

**<end\_ip\_address>**

The last host IP address in the range of IP addresses (for IPV4, not required for IPV6) that the IOLAN will listen for messages from and/or send messages to.

## Set Vmodem

**Description** This command associates a phone number with an IP address and TCP port. This enables an existing modem application to issue a dial command with a phone number. The phone number will be searched in this table and if an exact match is found, the associated IP address and TCP port will be used to establish the connection.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `set vmodem line .|<number>|* [echo on|off]  
[failure-string <string>] [host <config_host>]  
[init-string <string>] [mode auto|manual]  
[port <TCP_port>|0] [response-delay <time_ms>]  
[signals dcd always-high|follow-connection]  
[signals dtr always-high|represent-dcd|represent-ri]  
[signals rts always-high|represent-dcd|represent-ri]  
[style numeric|verbose] [success-string <string>]  
[suppress on|off]`

**Options** **echo**

When enabled, echoes back characters that are typed in (equivalent to ATE0/ATE1 commands). Disabled by default.

### **failure-string**

String that is sent to the serial device when a connection fails. If no string is entered, then the string **NO CARRIER** will be sent.

### **host**

The target host name.

### **init-string**

You can specify additional vmodem commands that will affect how vmodem starts. The following commands are supported: ATQn, ATVn, ATEn, ATS0, AT&Z1, AT&Sn, AT&Rn, AT&Cn, AT&F, ATS2, ATS12, and ATDS1.

See *VModem Initialisation Commands* in the *IOLAN User's Guide* for a more detailed explanation of the support initialization commands.

### **mode**

Auto mode establishes the connection when the line becomes active. You must supply the AT command or phone number that will start the connection; see *Set Vmodem-Phone* in the *IOLAN User's Guide* for the command parameters to set the AT command or phone number.

### **port**

The amount of time, in milliseconds, before an AT response is sent to the requesting device. The default is 250 ms.

### **response-delay**

The port number the target host is listening on for messages.

### **signals dcd**

Controls the state of the DCD signal.

**always-high** = DCD signal will always stay high.

**follow-connection** = DCD signal will be high when an end to end connection is established and low when it is not.

Since the IOLAN does not have a physical DCD pin, you need to re-map the DTR or RTS signal to DCD to have the signal present. (see next option).



**signals dtr**

You can specify how the DTR signal pin acts during your modem application connection, as itself (DTR), as DCD, or as RI.

**signals rts**

You can specify how the RTS signal pin acts during your modem application connection, as itself (RTS), as DCD, or as RI.

**style**

One of the following:

- **Verbose**—Return codes (strings) are sent to the connected device.
- **Numeric**—The following characters can be sent to the connected device:

```

0 OK
1 CONNECTED
2 RING
3 NO CARRIER
4 ERROR
6 INTERFACE DOWN
7 CONNECTION REFUSED
8 NO LISTNER

```

**success-string**

String that is sent to the serial device when a connection succeeds. If no string is entered, then the string **CONNECT** will be sent with the connecting speed, for example **CONNECT 9600**.

**suppress**

If set to **No**, connection success/failure indication strings are sent to the connected device, otherwise these indications are suppressed.

## Set Vmodem-Phone

**Description** This command associates a phone number with an IP address and TCP port. This enables the existing modem application to issue a dial command with a phone number. The phone number will be searched in this table and if an exact match is found, the associated IP address and TCP port will be used to establish the connection. This is a universal command, meaning that all VModem lines will have access to the entries defined here. 1-port models support up to 4 entries, all other desktop models support up to 8 entries, and rack-mount models support up to 48 entries.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** **set vmodem-phone entry <number> phone-number <string>**  
**[<ip\_address <number>|host <string>] [port <TCP\_port>]**

**set vmodem-phone entry <number> delete**

**Options** **entry**

Specify the entry number in the vmodem phone number table.

**phone-number**

Specify the phone number that your application uses to connect to remote location. Enter the number exactly as it is issued by your application.

**<ip\_address>**

Specify the IP address of the remote host that is receiving the vmodem connection.

**<host>**

Select the hostname (from the host table) of the remote host that is receiving the vmodem connection.

**<port>**

Specify the TCP port that the remote host is listening on for the vmodem connection.

**delete**

Deletes the specified entry from the phone number table.

## Set Modbus-Slave Line

**Description** Sets the Modbus slave parameters for the line.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `set modbus-slave line .|<number>|* [crlf on|off]  
[protocol rtu|ascii] [uid-range <uid_range>]`

**Options** **crlf**

When **Modbus/ASCII** is selected, adds a CR/LF to the end of the transmission; most Modbus devices require this option. The default is **On**.

**protocol**

Specify the protocol that is used between the Modbus Master(s) and Modbus Slave(s), either RTU or ASCII.

**uid-range**

You can specify a range of UIDs (1-247), in addition to individual UIDs. The format is comma delimited; for example, 2-35, 50, 100-103.

## Set Modbus-Master Line

**Description** Sets the Modbus master parameters for the line.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `set modbus-master line .|<number>|* [crlf on|off]  
[protocol rtu|ascii]  
[[entry <number> [port <port>] [protocol udp|tcp]  
[range-mode gateway|host] [slave-ip <IP_address>]  
[uid-range <start_uid> <end_uid>]]`

**Options** **crlf**

When **Modbus/ASCII** is selected, adds a CR/LF to the end of the transmission; most Modbus devices require this option. The default is **On**.

**protocol**

Specify the protocol that is used between the Modbus Master(s) and Modbus Slave(s), either RTU or ASCII.

**entry**

You can specify up to 16 Modbus Slave Remote IP Mapping entries (the UIDs must not overlap).

**port**

The destination port of the remote Modbus TCP Slave that the IOLAN will connect to.

**protocol**

Specify the protocol that is used between the Modbus Master and Modbus Slave(s), either TCP or UDP.

**range-mode**

If you specify **Host**, the IP address is used for the first UID specified in the range. The last octet in the IPv4 address is then incremented for subsequent UID's in that range. The **Host** option is not applicable for IPv6 addresses. If you specify **Gateway**, the Modbus Master Gateway will use the same IP address when connecting to all the remote Modbus slaves in the specified UID range.

**slave-ip**

The IP address of the TCP/Ethernet Modbus Slave.

**uid-range**

When **Range Mode** is **Host** and you have sequential Modbus Slave IP addresses (for example, 10.10.10.1, 10.10.10.2, 10.10.10.3, etc.), you can specify a UID range and the IOLAN will automatically increment the last digit of the configured IP address. Therefore, you can specify a UID range of 1-100, and the IOLAN will route Master Modbus messages to all Modbus Slaves with IP addresses of 10.10.10.1 - 10.10.10.100.

## Set Multihost Line

**Description** Configures multiple hosts or a primary/backup host schema for Silent Raw, Reverse Raw, or Client-Initiated TruePort service types (multihost must be enabled by the line service type for this to take effect, see [Set Line Service on page 43](#) for the command to enable multihost).

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `set multihost line <number> entry <number> host <host> <TCP_port>`

`set multihost line <number> entry <number> delete`

**Options** `entry`

You can specify up to 100 hosts in the multihost table.

`host <host>`

Specify the preconfigured host that will be in the multihost list.

`<TCP_port>`

Specify the TCP port that the IOLAN will use to communicate to the **Host**.

`delete`

Deletes the specified entry from the multihost table.

## Set Line Initiate-Connection

**Description** Determines how the connection is initiated for Direct Telnet.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `set line <number>|* initiate-connection  
any-char|specific-char <hex>`

**Options** `any-char`

Initiates a connection to the specified host when any data is received by the serial port.

**specific-char** *<hex>*

Initiates a connection to the specified host only when the specified character is received by the serial port.

## Show Custom-App

**Description** Shows the custom application line settings.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `show custom-app line .|<number>|*`

## Show Interface

**Description** Shows the network interface information.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `show interface [brief|ethernet]`

## Show Modbus

**Description** Shows the Modbus settings for a line.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `show modbus master|slave <number>`

## Show Telnet-Client

**Description** Shows the telnet client settings for a line.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `show telnet-client`

## Show UDP

**Description** Shows the UDP settings for the line.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `show udp`

## Show Vmodem

**Description** Show the vmodem settings for the line.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `show vmodem`

## Show Vmodem-Phone

**Description** Show the vmodem-phone entries.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `show vmodem-phone`

# Modem Commands

## Add Modem

**Description** Adds a modem.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `add modem <modem_name> <initialization_string>`  
**Options** `<modem_name>`  
The name of the modem. Do not use spaces.  
`<initialization_string>`  
The initialisation string of the modem; see your modem's documentation.

## Delete Modem

**Description** Deletes a modem.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `delete modem <config_modem_name>`  
**Option** `<config_modem_name>`  
You can see a the list of modems that can be deleted by typing `delete modem ?`.

## Show Modems

**Description** Shows the IOLAN modem table.  
**User Level** Normal, Admin  
**Syntax** `show modems`

# Packet Forwarding Commands

## Set Packet-Forwarding Line

**Description** The Packet Forwarding feature allows you to control how the data coming from a serial device is packetized before forwarding the packet onto the LAN network. This command configures packet forwarding options for serial devices attached to the serial line. The command is broken up into logical flows that can be configured; if you configure both the packet options and the frame definition options, the frame definition options will take precedence. If any of the packet options that are configured are met, the packet transmission is triggered.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax**

```
set packet-forwarding line <number>|* mode minimize-latency

set packet-forwarding line <number>|* mode
optimize-network-throughput

set packet-forwarding line <number>|* mode
prevent-message-fragmentation delay-between-messages <0-65535>

set packet-forwarding line <number>|*
mode custom-on-specific-events [enable-end-trigger1 on|off]
[enable-end-trigger2 on|off] [end-trigger1 <0x0-FF>]
[end-trigger2 <0x0-FF>] [force-transmit-timer <number>]
[forwarding-rule trigger1|trigger+1|trigger+2|strip-trigger]
[idle-timer <number>] [packet-size <number>]

set packet-forwarding line <number>|*
mode custom-on-frame-definition [enable-eof1 on|off]
[enable-eof2 on|off] [enable-sof1 on|off] [enable-sof2 on|off]
[eof1 <0x0-FF>] [eof2 <0x0-FF>]
[forwarding-rule trigger|trigger+1|trigger+2|strip-trigger]
[sof1 <0x0-FF>] [sof2 <0x0-FF>] [start-frame-transmit on|off]
```

**Options** **minimize-latency**

This option ensures that any data received on the serial port will immediately be forwarded to the LAN. Select this option for timing-sensitive applications.

**optimize-network-throughput**

This option provides optimal network usage while ensuring that the application performance is not compromised. Select this option when you want to minimize overall packet count, such as when the connection is over a WAN.

**prevent-message-fragmentation**

This option detects the message, packet, or data blocking characteristics of the serial data and preserves it throughout the communication. Select this option for message-based applications or serial devices that are sensitive to inter-character delays within these messages.

**delay-between-messages**

The minimum time, in milliseconds, between messages that must pass before the data is forwarded by the IOLAN. The range is 0-65535. The default is 250 ms.

**custom-on-specific-events**

This section allows you to set a variety of packet definition options. The first criteria that is met causes the packet to be transmitted. For example, if you set a **Force Transmit Timer** of **1000** ms and a **Packet Size** of **100** bytes, whichever criteria is met first is what will cause the packet to be transmitted.

**custom-on-frame-definition**

This section allows you to control the frame that is transmitted by defining the start and end of frame character(s). If the internal buffer (1024 bytes) is full before the EOF character(s) are received, the packet will be transmitted and the EOF character(s) search will continue. The default frame definition is SOF=00 and EOF=00.

**enable-end-trigger1**

Enable or disable the end trigger1 hex character.

**enable-end-trigger2**

Enable or disable the end trigger2 hex character.

**enable-end-eof1**

Enable or disable the eof1 (end of frame) hex character.

**enable-end-eof2**

Enable or disable the eof2 (end of frame) hex character.

**enable-end-sof1**

Enable or disable the sof1 (start of frame) hex character.

**enable-end-sof2**

Enable or disable the sof2 (start of frame) hex character.

**end-trigger1**

When enabled, specifies the character that when received will define when the packet is ready for transmission. The transmission of the packet is based on the Trigger Forwarding Rule. Valid values are in hex 0-FF. The default is 0.

**end-trigger2**

When enabled, creates a sequence of characters that must be received to specify when the packet is ready for transmission (if the End Trigger1 character is not immediately followed by the End Trigger2 character, the IOLAN waits for another End Trigger1 character to start the End Trigger1/End Trigger2 character sequence). The transmission of the packet is based on the Trigger Forwarding Rule. Valid values are in hex 0-FF. The default is 0.

**eof1**

Specifies the End of Frame character, which defines when the frame is ready to be transmitted. The transmission of the frame is based on the Trigger Forwarding Rule. Valid values are in hex 0-FF. The default is 0.

**eof2**

When enabled, creates a sequence of characters that must be received to define the end of the frame (if the EOF1 character is not immediately followed by the EOF2 character, the IOLAN waits for another EOF1 character to start the EOF1/EOF2 character sequence), which defines when the frame is ready to be transmitted. The transmission of the frame is based on the Trigger Forwarding Rule. Valid values are in hex 0-FF. The default is 0.

**force-transmit-timer**

When the specified amount of time, in milliseconds, elapses after the first character is received from the serial port, the packet is transmitted. After a packet is transmitted, the next character received starts the timer again. A value of zero (0) ignores this parameter. Valid values are 0-65535 ms. The default is 0.

**forwarding-rule**

Determines what is included in the Frame (based on the EOF1 or EOF1/EOF2) or Packet (based on Trigger1 or Trigger1/Trigger2). Choose one of the following options:

- **Strip-Trigger**—Strips out the EOF1, EOF1/EOF2, Trigger1, or Trigger1/Trigger2, depending on your settings.
- **Trigger**—Includes the EOF1, EOF1/EOF2, Trigger1, or Trigger1/Trigger2, depending on your settings.
- **Trigger+1**—Includes the EOF1, EOF1/EOF2, Trigger1, or Trigger1/Trigger2, depending on your settings, plus the first byte that follows the trigger.
- **Trigger+2**—Includes the EOF1, EOF1/EOF2, Trigger1, or Trigger1/Trigger2, depending on your settings, plus the next two bytes received after the trigger.

**idle-timer**

The amount of time, in milliseconds, that must elapse between characters before the packet is transmitted to the network. A value of zero (0) ignores this parameter. Valid values are 0-65535 ms. The default is 0.

**packet-size**

The number of byte that must be received from the serial port before the packet is transmitted to the network. A value of zero (0) ignores this parameter. Valid values are 0-1024 bytes. The default is 0.

**sof1**

When enabled, the Start of Frame character defines the first character of the frame, any character(s) received before the Start of Frame character is ignored. Valid values are in hex 0-FF. The default is 0.

**sof2**

When enabled, creates a sequence of characters that must be received to create the start of the frame (if the SOF1 character is not immediately followed by the SOF2 character, the IOLAN waits for another SOF1 character to start the SOF1/SOF2 character sequence). Valid values are in hex 0-FF. The default is 0.

**start-frame-transmit**

When enabled, the SOF1 or SOF1/SOF2 characters will be transmitted with the frame. If not enabled, the SOF1 or SOF1/SOF2 characters will be stripped from the transmission.

## Show Packet-Forwarding Line

|             |                                                              |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Description | Shows the packet-forwarding settings for the line.           |
| User Level  | Admin                                                        |
| Syntax      | <b>show packet-forwarding line</b> [ <i>&lt;number&gt;</i> ] |





# Network Commands

This chapter defines all the CLI commands associated with configuring the IOLAN's network parameters.

## SNMP Commands

The IOLAN supports SNMP traps for restart and SNMP community authentication error.

### Add Community

**Description** Adds an SNMP community (version 1 and version 2).  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `add community <community_name> <config_host>|<ip_address>  
none|readonly|readwrite`  
**Options** `<community_name>`  
A name that will be sent to the IOLAN from an SNMP manager. This name will define the permissions of the manager.  
`<config_host>|<ip_address>`  
The host name of the SNMP community that will send requests to the IOLAN.  
The IPv4 or IPv6 address of the SNMP manager that will send requests to the IOLAN. If the address is 0.0.0.0, any SNMP manager with the **Community Name** can access the IOLAN. If you specify a network address, for example 172.16.0.0, any SNMP manager within the local network with the **Community Name** can access the IOLAN.  
`none|readonly|readwrite`  
Permits the IOLAN to respond to SNMP requests by:

- **None**—There is no response to requests from SNMP.
- **Readonly**—Responds only to Read requests from SNMP.
- **Readwrite**—Responds to both Read and Write requests from SNMP.

### Add Trap

**Description** Adds an SNMP host to which trap messages will be sent.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `add trap <community> <config_host>|<ip_address> <version> <type>`  
**Options** `<community>`  
This is the community name associated with this trap. The host who will receive the traps must belong to the same SNMP community.

**<config\_host>|<ip\_address>**

Defines the hosts (by IPv4 or IPv6 address) that will receive trap messages generated by the IOLAN. Up to four trap hosts can be defined.

**<version>**

Select the version of trap you want the IOLAN to send. Valid options are v1, v2c or v3.

**<type>**

Select between trap or inform. Inform requires the receiving host to acknowledge receipt of the trap.

## Delete Community

**Description** Deletes an SNMP community (version 1 and version 2).

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `delete community <config_community_number>`

**Option** `<config_community_number>`

When you add an SNMP community, it gets assigned to a number. To delete the SNMP community, you need to specify the number of the community that you want to delete. To see which community is assigned to what number, type the `show snmp` command.

## Delete Trap

**Description** Deletes an SNMP trap host.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `delete trap <config_trap_number>`

**Option** `<config_trap_number>`

When you add an SNMP trap host, it gets assigned to a number. To delete the SNMP trap host, you need to specify the number of the trap that you want to delete. To see which trap host is assigned to what number, type the `show snmp` command.

## Set SNMP

**Description** Configures SNMP settings.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `set snmp [contact <string>] [location <string>]  
[readonly user <username>] [readwrite user <username>] [trap user  
<username>]`

**Options** **contact**

The name and contract information of the person who manages this SMNP node.

**location**

The physical location of the SNMP node.

**readonly user**

Specifies the name of the read only user.

**readwrite user**

Specifies the name of the read/write user.

**trap user**

Specify the name of the trap user.

## Set SNMP engine-id-string

**Description** Configures SNMP v3 Engine ID.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `set snmp engine-id-string <string>`

**Options** `string`

The string entered in this field will be combined with the defined string in hex of 800007AE04 to form the engine id. Ensure each string is unique for each IOLAN. The default engine id uses the MAC address of the Ethernet interface to ensure that the engine id is unique to this agent. To set the engine id back to the default, enter a null string <"">.

## Set SNMP inform-timeout

**Description** Configures SNMP inform traps timeout value.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `set snmp inform-timeout <number>`

**Options** `number`

This is the length of time in seconds, that the IOLAN will wait for the acknowledgement of the trap. If no ACK is received within this timeframe, the trap will be re-sent. The default is 1 second.

## Set SNMP inform-retries

**Description** Configures SNMP inform traps number of retries.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `set snmp inform-retries <number>`

**Options** `number`

This is the number of times the IOLAN will resend a trap which has not been acknowledged by the receiving end. Once the retries count is exhausted, no further attempts will be made to deliver the trap. The default is 3 retries.

## Show SNMP

**Description** Shows SNMP settings, including communities and traps.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `show snmp`

# TFTP Commands

## Set Server TFTP

**Description** Configures the IOLANs TFTP client settings.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `set server tftp [retry <integer>] [timeout <integer>]`

**Options** `retry`

The number of times the IOLAN will attempt to transfer (using TFTP) a file to/from a host. Enter a value between 0 and 5. The default is 5. A value of 0 (zero) means that the IOLAN will not attempt a retry should TFTP fail.

**timeout**

The time, in seconds, that the IOLAN will wait for a successful transmit or receipt of TFTP packets before retrying a TFTP transfer. Enter a value between 3 and 10. The default is 3 seconds.

# Hosts Commands

## Add Host

**Description** Adds a host to the IOLAN .

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `add host <hostname> <ip_address>`

**Options** `<hostname>`

The name of the host.

`<ip_address>`

The host IPv4 or IPv6 address.

## Delete Host

**Description** Deletes a host from the IOLAN host table.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `delete host <config_host>`

**Option** `<config_host>`

You can see a list of hosts that can be deleted by typing `delete host ?`.

## Set Host

**Description** Configures a host in the IOLAN host table.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `set host <config_host> <ip_address>`

**Options** `<config_host>`

The name of the host.

`<ip_address>`

The host IPv4 or IPv6 address.

## Show Hosts

|             |                             |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Description | Shows the IOLAN host table. |
| User Level  | Normal, Admin               |
| Syntax      | <b>show hosts</b>           |

# Gateway Commands

## Add Gateway

**Description** Adds a gateway. You can configure up to twenty gateways.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** **add gateway** *<config\_host>* **default**

**add gateway** *<config\_host>* **host** *<dest\_IP\_addr>*

**add gateway** *<config\_host>* **network**  
*<dest\_IPv4\_addr>*|*<dest\_IPv6\_addr>*  
 [*<subnet\_bits\_0-32>*|*<subnet\_bits\_0-128>*]

**Options** *<config\_host>*

You can specify up to twenty hosts to act as gateways in your network. Each gateway host must be defined in the IOLAN host table.

**default|host|network**

Specify the type of gateway:

- **Default**—A gateway which provides general access beyond your local network.
- **Host**—A gateway reserved for accessing a specific host external to your local network.
- **Network**—A gateway reserved for accessing a specific network external to your local network.

*<dest\_IP\_addr>*

When the gateway is a **Host** or **Network** gateway, you must specify the IPv4 or IPv6 address of the target host machine/network.

*<subnet\_bits>*

When the gateway is a **Network** gateway, you must specify the network's subnet mask.

## Delete Gateway

**Description** Deletes a gateway.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** **delete gateway** *<config\_gateway\_host>*

**Option** *<config\_gateway\_host>*

You can view the configured gateways that can be deleted by typing **delete gateway ?**.

## Set Gateway

**Description** Configures the gateway.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `set gateway <config_gateway_host> default`

`set gateway <config_gateway_host> host <destination_ip>`

`set gateway <config_gateway_host>`

`network <dest_IPv4_addr>|<dest_IPv6_address> <prefixbits_mask>|`

**Options** `<config_gateway_host>`

You can view the configured gateways that can be deleted by typing

`delete gateway ?`.

`default|host|network`

Specify the type of gateway:

- **Default**—A gateway which provides general access beyond your local network.
- **Host**—A gateway reserved for accessing a specific host external to your local network.
- **Network**—A gateway reserved for accessing a specific network external to your local network.

`<destination_ip>`

When the gateway is a **Host** or **Network** gateway, you must specify the IPv4 or IPv6 address of the target host machine/network.

`<prefixbits_mask>`

When the gateway is a **Network** gateway, you must specify the network's subnet mask for an IPv4 destination IP address (the address is in the form of 123.123.123.123) or prefix bits for an IPv6 destination IP address (valid values are 0-128).

## Show Gateways

**Description** Shows configured gateways.

**User Level** Normal, Admin

**Syntax** `show gateways`

# Logging Commands

## Set Syslog

**Description** Configures the system log.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `set syslog`  
`[level emergency|alert|critical|error|warning|notice|info|debug]`  
`[primary-host <config_host>] [secondary-host <config_host>]`

**Options** level

Choose the event level that triggers a syslog entry:

- **Emergency**
- **Alert**
- **Critical**
- **Error**
- **Warning**
- **Notice**
- **Info**
- **Debug**

When you select a **Level**, all the levels that appear above it in the list also trigger a syslog entry. For example, if you select **Error**, all **Error**, **Critical**, **Alert**, and **Emergency** events will be logged.

### **primary-host**

The first preconfigured host that the IOLAN will attempt to send system log messages to; messages will be displayed on the host's monitor.

### **secondary-host**

If the IOLAN cannot communicate with the primary host, then the IOLAN will attempt to send system log messages to this preconfigured host; messages will be displayed on the host's monitor.

## Show Syslog

**Description** Shows the syslog settings.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `show syslog`



# Time Commands

---

This chapter defines all the CLI commands associated with configuring the IOLAN's time parameters.

## Time Commands

### Set Time

**Description** Sets the IOLAN's system clock.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `set time <hh:mm[:ss]>`  
**Option** `<hh:mm[:ss]>`  
Sets the IOLAN's system time, using military time format.

### Show Time

**Description** Shows the 's system clock.  
**User Level** Normal, Admin  
**Syntax** `show time`

## Time/Date Setting Commands

### Set Date

**Description** Sets the IOLAN's system clock.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `set date <dd/mm/yyyy>`

### Set Time

**Description** Sets the IOLAN's system clock.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `set time <hh:mm[:ss]>`  
**Option** `<hh:mm[:ss]>`  
Sets the IOLAN's system time, using military time format.



## Show Date

**Description** Shows the date, according to the IOLAN system clock.

**User Level** Normal, Admin

**Syntax** `show date`

## Show Time

**Description** Shows the IOLAN's system clock.

**User Level** Normal, Admin

**Syntax** `show time`



# Administration Commands

---

This chapter defines all the CLI commands associated with configuring the IOLAN's administration parameters.

## Bootup Commands

### Reboot

**Description** Reboots the IOLAN. You will be prompted to save configuration to FLASH, if there have been unsaved configuration changes.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `reboot`

### Reset

**Description** Resets the user profile or serial line to the default factory configuration.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `reset user .|<username>|*`

`reset line`

### Reset Factory

**Description** Resets the IOLAN to the factory configuration.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `reset factory`

### Save

**Description** Saves the configuration to FLASH.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `save`

## Set Bootup

**Description** Specifies remote the TFTP host and pathname for files to be loaded after a IOLAN reboot.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `set bootup firmware host <hostname> [file <path_filename>]`

`set bootup configuration host <hostname> [file <path_filename>]`

**Options** **firmware file**

The path and file name (do not use a drive letter), relative to the default path of your TFTP server software, of the update software for the IOLAN that will be loaded when the IOLAN is rebooted.

**configuration file**

The path and file name (do not use a drive letter), relative to the default path of your TFTP server software, of the configuration software for the IOLAN that will be loaded when the IOLAN is rebooted.

**host**

The host name or IPv4/IPv6 address of the server that contains the configuration or firmware file. If you use a host name, it must exist in the IOLAN's host table or be resolved by DNS.

## Show ARP

**Description** Shows the current contents of the ARP cache.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `show arp`

## Show Bootup

**Description** Shows the Firmware and Configuration files specified for IOLAN bootup.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `show bootup`

# TFTP File Transfer Commands

## Netload

|                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Description</b> | Transfers a file from a remote host to the IOLAN using the TFTP protocol.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>User Level</b>  | Admin                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Syntax</b>      | <b>netload</b> <b>text-config</b>   <b>factory-default-config</b><br><b>firmware</b>   <b>configuration</b>  <br><b>customlang</b>   <b>term1</b>   <b>term2</b>   <b>term3</b>   <b>customapp-file</b>   <b>serialt-buf</b><br><hostname/ip_address> <filename>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Options</b>     | <p><b>text-config</b></p> <p>Specify this option if you are uploading a text-based configuration file to the IOLAN from a TFTP server.</p> <p><b>factory-default-config</b></p> <p>Specifies the configuration file that you are going to load from a TFTP server to the IOLAN that will act as the factory default configuration. See the <i>User Guide</i> for directions on how to revert back to the original factory default configuration, if required.</p> <p><b>firmware</b></p> <p>Specifies that you are going to download a new firmware file to the IOLAN.</p> <p><b>configuration</b></p> <p>Specifies that you are going to download a new configuration file to the IOLAN.</p> <p><b>customlang</b></p> <p>Specifies that you are going to download a custom language file to the IOLAN.</p> <p><b>term1 term2 term3</b></p> <p>You can create and download up to three custom terminal definitions to the IOLAN.</p> <p><b>customapp-file</b></p> <p>You can download multiple SDK program executables and ancillary files using this command by running the command multiple times to download multiple files. Use the <b>shel1</b> CLI command as described in the <i>SDK Programmer's Guide</i> to manage the files that you download.</p> <p><b>serialt-buf</b></p> <p>Specifies that you are going to download the contents of a serial trace buffer to the IOLAN.</p> <p>&lt;hostname/ip_address&gt;</p> <p>The IP address or host name where the file you are downloading to the IOLAN resides. If you are using a host name, it must be resolved in either the IOLAN's <b>Host Table</b> or a DNS server.</p> <p>&lt;filename&gt;</p> <p>The complete path and file name (cannot use a drive letter) of the file you are downloading to the IOLAN.</p> |

## Netsave

|                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Description</b> | Transfers a file from the IOLAN to a remote host using the TFTP protocol.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>User Level</b>  | Admin                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Syntax</b>      | <b>netsave configuration crash serialt-buf text-config</b><br><i>&lt;hostname/ip_address&gt; &lt;filename&gt;</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>Options</b>     | <p><b>configuration</b></p> <p>Specifies that you are going to upload a configuration file from the IOLAN to the specified host or IP address.</p> <p><b>crash</b></p> <p>Specifies that you are going to upload a crash file from the IOLAN to the specified host or IP address.</p> <p><b>serialt-buf</b></p> <p>Specifies that you are going to upload the contents of a serial trace buffer from the IOLAN to the specified host or IP address.</p> <p><b>text-config</b></p> <p>Saves the current configuration to a text file on a TFTP server.</p> <p><i>&lt;hostname/ip_address&gt;</i></p> <p>The IP address or host name for where the file you are uploading from the IOLAN is going. If you are using a host name, it must be resolved in either the IOLAN's <b>Host Table</b> or a DNS server.</p> <p><i>&lt;filename&gt;</i></p> <p>The complete path and file name (cannot use a drive letter) for the file you are uploading from the IOLAN.</p> |

## Custom Factory Default

### Netload

|                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Description</b> | Transfers a file from a remote host to the IOLAN using the TFTP protocol.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>User Level</b>  | Admin                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Syntax</b>      | <b>netload factory-default-config</b> <i>&lt;hostname/IP_address&gt; &lt;filename&gt;</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Options</b>     | <p><b>factory-default-config</b></p> <p>Specifies the configuration file that you are going to load from a TFTP server to the IOLAN that will act as the factory default configuration. See the <i>User Guide</i> for directions on how to revert back to the original factory default configuration, if required.</p> <p><i>&lt;hostname/ip_address&gt;</i></p> <p>The IP address or host name where the file you are downloading to the IOLAN resides. If you are using a host name, it must be resolved in either the IOLAN's <b>Host Table</b> or a DNS server.</p> <p><i>&lt;filename&gt;</i></p> <p>The complete path and file name (cannot use a drive letter) of the file you are downloading to the IOLAN.</p> |

## Set

- Description** Sets the current configuration on IOLAN to act as the factory default configuration. See the *User Guide* for directions on how to revert back to the original factory default configuration, if required.
- User Level** Admin
- Syntax** `set config-to-factory-default`

# MOTD Commands

## Set MOTD

- Description** Specifies the server/file that contains the message of the day (MOTD) that is displayed when users log into the IOLAN. You can also retrieve the MOTD from a local file (it must already be downloaded to the IOLAN using the `netload customapp-file` command); to do this, do not specify the host parameter.
- User Level** Normal, Admin
- Syntax** `set motd [display on|off] [host <hostname> file <path_filename>]`  
`set motd file <local_file>`
- Options** **display**
- When enabled, displays the Message of the Day to users who are logging into WebManager or EasyPort Web. The default is off.
- host**
- The host that the IOLAN will be getting the Message of the Day file from.
- <path\_filename>*
- The path and file name (do not use a drive letter), relative to the default path of your TFTP server software, of the file that contains a string that is displayed when a user connects to the IOLAN.
- <local\_file>*
- This is the name of a file already downloaded to the IOLAN. The contents of this file will be used for the MOTD.

## Show MOTD

- Description** Show the Message of the Day (MOTD) settings.
- User Level** Admin
- Syntax** `show motd`



# Statistic Commands

---

This chapter defines all the CLI commands associated with configuring the IOLAN's statistic parameters.

## Configuration Statistics

### Show Netstat

**Description** Shows currently used TCP/UDP sockets/ports.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `show netstat [all] [listening] [tcp] [udp] [tcpv6] [udpv6]`  
**Options** **all**  
Displays all ports, including server (listening) ports; by default, listening ports are not displayed.  
**listening**  
Displays server (listening) ports; by default, listening ports are not displayed.  
**tcp**  
Displays TCP port statistics.  
**udp**  
Displays UDP port statistics.  
**tcpv6**  
Displays TCPv6 port statistics.  
**udpv6**  
Displays UDPv6 port statistics.

### Show Modbus Statistics

**Description** Shows the Modbus statistics.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `show modbus statistics master-tcp line *|<number>`  
`show modbus statistics master-udp line *|<number>`  
`show modbus statistics slave-tcp line *|<number>`  
`show modbus statistics slave-udp line *|<number>`

## Show Netstat Statistics

**Description** Shows protocol (IP/ICMP/TCP/UDP) counters.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `show netstat statistics [ip] [ipv6] [icmp] [icmpv6] [tcp] [udp] [udp6]`

## Show Routes

**Description** Shows current information about IPv4 or IPv6 network routes.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `show routes [ipv6]`

# Run-Time Statistics

## Delete Arp

**Description** Delete entries from the IOLAN's ARP cache. Takes effect immediately; not related to configuration.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `delete arp`

## Show Arp

**Description** Shows the current contents of the ARP cache.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `show arp`

## Show Serial

**Description** Shows statistics on the serial port.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `show serial`

## Uptime

**Description** Displays the elapsed time (in days, hours, minutes, and seconds) since the last reboot/power cycle.  
**User Level** Admin  
**Syntax** `uptime`





# I/O Commands

---

This chapter defines all the CLI commands associated with configuring the IOLAN's I/O parameters.

## Global I/O Commands

### Set IO UDP

**Description** Sets the UDP settings for I/O unicast messages.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `set io udp [mode on|off]  
[broadcast-interval <broadcast_interval>]`

`set io udp entry 1|2|3|4 disabled`

**Options** `set io udp entry 1|2|3|4 <udp_port> <start_ip> [<end_ip>]  
mode`

Enables/disables UDP broadcast of I/O channel status (data).

**broadcast-interval**

Enter the interval, in seconds, for UDP broadcasts of I/O channel status (data). Valid values are 1-9999. Default value is 30 seconds.

**entry**

You can specify up to four sets of UDP IP address that will receive the I/O unicast.

**udp\_port**

The UDP port that the IOLAN will use to relay messages to servers/hosts.

**start\_ip**

The first host IP address in the range of IP addresses (for IPV4 or IPV6) that the IOLAN will listen for messages from and/or send messages to.

**end\_ip**

The last host IP address in the range of IP addresses (for IPV4, not required for IPV6) that the IOLAN will listen for messages from and/or send messages to.

## Set IO Failsafe

**Description** Sets the failsafe (watchdog) settings for I/O.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `set io failsafe [mode on|off] [timeout <seconds>]`

**Options** **mode**

Enables/disables the **Failsafe Timer**. This is the global setting that must be enabled to set the **Failsafe Action** on the channel for digital outputs and relays. When this timer expires because of no I/O activity within the specified time interval, the **Failsafe Action** set for the channel determines the action on the output.

**timeout**

The number of seconds that must elapse with no I/O activity before the channel **Failsafe Action** is triggered. Valid values are 1-9999. The default is 30 seconds.

## Set IO Modbus

**Description** Enabling the Modbus option makes the IOLAN act as a Modbus Slave, allowing Modbus Masters to communicate with the IOLAN to control and/or retrieve I/O data.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `set io modbus [mode on|off] [uid <1-255>]`

**Options** **mode**

Enables/disables the ability to control/monitor I/O channels using the Modbus protocol.

**uid**

This is the UID you are assigning to the IOLAN, which is acting as a Modbus slave.

## Set IO Temperature-Scale

**Description** Sets the temperature scale that will be used for all Temperature input readings.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `set io temperature-scale celsius|fahrenheit`

**Option** **temperature-scale**

Select the temperature scale that will be used to display temperature data, either Fahrenheit or Celsius. The default is Celsius.

# Set Line

## Set Line Service

**Description** Sets the **Line Service** settings to signal I/O. When the line service is set to signal-io, you also have the option of enabling the I/O extension for the serial signal pins. See [Set IOChannel IOExtension](#) on page 85 for more information.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `set line <number> service signal-io`

**Option** **signal-io**

Sets the line to use signal I/O. You still need to define the serial pins for digital input (CTS, DSR, or DCD) or digital output (RTS or DTR). See [Set IOChannel Digital Input \(Serial Pins\)](#) on page 77 or [Set IOChannel Digital Output \(Serial Pins\)](#) on page 80 for configuration options.

## Set IOChannel

### Set IOChannel Mode

- Description** Sets general I/O channel settings for the specified channel, these settings are available to all channels and I/O serial pins.
- User Level** Admin
- Syntax** `set iochannel <i/o_channel> [mode enabled|disabled] [description <string>]`
- Options** *i/o\_channel*
- Specify the channel number, for example, d2 or a4. Temperature models use Analog input, so the channel numbers are a1-a4.
- mode**
- Enables the channel, allowing the settings to become active.
- description**
- Provide a description of the channel, making it easier to identify. The channel description can be up to 20 characters.

### Set IOChannel Digital I/O

- Description** Sets up the Digital I/O channel to act as either an output or input channel.
- User Level** Admin
- Syntax** `set iochannel <digital_channel> source-type input|output`
- Options** *digital\_channel*
- Specify the Digital channel number, for example, d2.
- source-type**
- Specify whether the channel will drive the line (output) or will be reading the status of the line (input). The default is **Input**. The internal jumpers must match the software configuration, so if you change this setting to **Output**, you will have to also change the internal hardware jumpers.

### Set IOChannel Digital Input

- Description** Sets the Digital input settings for the channel.
- User Level** Admin
- Syntax** `set iochannel <digital_channel> [alarm [trigger disabled|inactive-input|active-input] [clear auto|manual] [syslog on|off] [snmp on|off]] [description <string>] [invert-signal on|off] [latch disabled|inactive-to-active|active-to-inactive]`
- Options** *digital\_channel*
- Specify the Digital channel number, for example, d2.
- alarm**
- Configures alarm settings when the Digital input trigger is activated.

**trigger**

When the trigger condition is met, triggers the specified alarm action. Triggers can be:

- **Disabled**—No alarm settings. This is the default.
- **Inactive**—When the expected Digital input is active, going inactive will trigger an alarm.
- **Active**—When the expected Digital input is inactive, going active will trigger an alarm.

**clear**

Specify **Manual** to manually clear an alarm. Specify **Auto** to automatically clear the alarm when the trigger condition changes; for example, if the **Trigger** is **Inactive** and the alarm is triggered, once the input becomes active again, the alarm will be cleared when **Auto** is set. The default is **Auto**.

**syslog**

Sends a message to syslog when an alarm is triggered or cleared. The syslog entry includes the severity level and the value that caused the alarm to trigger or clear. The syslog message is associated with **Level Critical**.

**snmp**

Sends an SNMP trap when an alarm is triggered or cleared. The trap consists of the severity level and whether the alarm was triggered or cleared.

**description**

Provide a description of the channel, making it easier to identify. The channel description can be up to 20 characters.

**invert-signal**

Inverts the actual condition of the I/O signal in the status; therefore, an inactive status will be displayed as active.

**latch**

Latches (remembers) the activity transition (active-to-inactive or inactive-to-active). The latched status is maintained until it is read. Once it is read, it will revert to the current status. The default is disabled.

## Set IOChannel Digital Input (Serial Pins)

**Description** Sets the Digital input settings for serial pins CTS, DSR, and DCD. This option is only available when the **Line Service** is set to **Signal I/O**.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `set iochannel cts|dsr|dcd  
[alarm [trigger disabled|inactive-input|active-input]  
[clear auto|manual] [syslog on|off] [snmp on|off]]  
[description <string>] [invert-signal on|off]  
[latch disabled|inactive-to-active|active-to-inactive]`

**Options** *digital\_channel*

Specify the Digital channel number, for example, d2.

**alarm**

Configures alarm settings when the Digital input trigger is activated.

**trigger**

When the trigger condition is met, triggers the specified alarm action. Triggers can be:

- **Disabled**—No alarm settings. This is the default.
- **Inactive**—When the expected Digital input is active, going inactive will trigger an alarm.
- **Active**—When the expected Digital input is inactive, going active will trigger an alarm.

**clear**

Specify **Manual** to manually clear an alarm. Specify **Auto** to automatically clear the alarm when the trigger condition changes; for example, if the **Trigger** is **Inactive** and the alarm is triggered, once the input becomes active again, the alarm will be cleared when **Auto** is set. The default is **Auto**.

**syslog**

Sends a message to syslog when an alarm is triggered or cleared. The syslog entry includes the severity level and the value that caused the alarm to trigger or clear. The syslog message is associated with **Level Critical**.

**snmp**

Sends an SNMP trap when an alarm is triggered or cleared. The trap consists of the severity level and whether the alarm was triggered or cleared.

**description**

Provide a description of the channel, making it easier to identify. The channel description can be up to 20 characters.

**invert-signal**

Inverts the actual condition of the I/O signal in the status; therefore, an inactive status will be displayed as active.

**latch**

Latches (remembers) the activity transition (active-to-inactive or inactive-to-active). The latched status is maintained until it is read. Once it is read, it will revert to the current status. The default is disabled.

## Set IOChannel Digital Output

|                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Description</b> | Sets the Digital output channel settings.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>User Level</b>  | Admin                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Syntax</b>      | <pre>set iochannel &lt;digital_channel&gt; [type sink source sink-and-source] [active-signal-width &lt;width&gt;] [inactive-signal-width &lt;width&gt;] [failsafe-action none activate-output deactivate-output]  set iochannel &lt;digital_channel&gt; output [pulse continuous counted &lt;pulse_count&gt;] [active-to-inactive-delay &lt;delay&gt;] [inactive-to-active-delay &lt;delay&gt;]</pre> |
| <b>Options</b>     | <p><i>digital_channel</i></p> <p>Specify the Digital channel number, for example, d2.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

**type**

Specify the type of digital output:

- **Sink**—Specifies that the channel will be grounded when active.
- **Source**—Specifies that the channel will provide voltage when active.
- **Sink and Source**—Specifies that channel will be grounded when it is inactive and will provide voltage when it is active.

The default is **Sink**.

**active-signal-width**

How long the channel output will be active during the pulse mode. Valid values are 1-9999 x 100 ms. The default is 100 ms.

**inactive-signal-width**

How long the channel output will remain inactive during pulse mode. Valid values are 1-9999 x 100 ms. The default is 100 ms.

**failsafe-action**

When there has been no I/O activity within the specified time (set in the Global Settings) and the **Failsafe Timer** is triggered, you can set the **Failsafe Action** to:

- **None**—The state of the Digital/Relay output remains the same, no change.
- **Activate Output**—Activates the output.
- **Deactivate Output**—Deactivates the output.

**output**

Specify how the channel Digital output will be handled:

- **Manual**—You must manually activate and deactivate the output.
- **Pulse**—When the output is activated, this configuration will cause the output to pulse (go active and inactive) at a configured rate.
- **Inactive-to-Active Delay**—The channel output will remain inactive for the specified time interval after it is manually started.
- **Active-to-Inactive Delay**—The channel output will go inactive after the specified time interval after it is manually started.

The default is **Manual**.

**pulse**

When the **Output** is **Pulse**, you can have it pulse in a **Continuous** manner or specify a pulse **Count** (each count consists of an active/inactive sequence). The default is **Continuous**.

**active-to-inactive-delay**

When the I/O is commanded to an inactive state, this is the length of the delay before the command is executed. Valid values are 1-9999 x 100 ms. The default is 100 ms.

**inactive-to-active-delay**

When the I/O is commanded to an active state, this is the length of the delay before the command is executed. Valid values are 1-9999 x 100 ms. The default is 100 ms.

## Set IOChannel Digital Output (Serial Pins)

- Description** Sets the Digital output for serial pins RTS and DTR. This option is only available when the **Line Service** is set to **Signal I/O**.
- User Level** Admin
- Syntax** `set iochannel rts|dtr [description <string>]  
[failsafe-action none|activate-output|deactivate-output]  
[mode enabled|disabled]`
- Options**
- description**  
Provide a description of the channel, making it easier to identify. The channel description can be up to 20 characters.
- failsafe-action**  
When there has been no I/O activity within the specified time (set in the Global Settings) and the **Failsafe Timer** is triggered, you can set the **Failsafe Action** to:
- **None**—The state of the Digital/Relay output remains the same, no change.
  - **Activate Output**—Activates the output.
  - **Deactivate Output**—Deactivates the output.
- mode**  
Enables the channel, allowing the settings to become active.

## Set IOChannel Relay

- Description** Sets the Relay output channel settings.
- User Level** Admin
- Syntax** `set iochannel <relay_number> output  
[pulse continuous|counted <pulse_count>]  
[active-to-inactive-delay <delay>]  
[inactive-to-active-delay <delay>]  
  
set iochannel <relay_number>  
[active-signal-width <width>] [inactive-signal-width <width>]  
[failsafe-action none|activate|deactivate]`
- Options**
- relay\_number**  
Specify the Relay channel number, for example, r2.
- output**  
Specify how the channel Digital output will be handled:
- **Manual**—You must manually activate and deactivate the output.
  - **Pulse**—When the output is activated, this configuration will cause the output to pulse (go active and inactive) at a configured rate.
  - **Inactive-to-Active Delay**—The channel output will remain inactive for the specified time interval after it is manually started.
  - **Active-to-Inactive Delay**—The channel output will go inactive after the specified time interval after it is manually started.
- The default is **Manual**.
- pulse**  
When the **Output** is **Pulse**, you can have it pulse in a **Continuous** manner or specify a pulse **Count** (each count consists of an active/inactive sequence). The default is **Continuous**.

**active-to-inactive-delay**

When the I/O is commanded to an inactive state, this is the length of the delay before the command is executed. Valid values are 1-9999 x 100 ms. The default is 100 ms.

**inactive-to-active-delay**

When the I/O is commanded to an active state, this is the length of the delay before the command is executed. Valid values are 1-9999 x 100 ms. The default is 100 ms.

**active-signal-width**

How long the channel output will be active during the pulse mode. Valid values are 1-9999 x 100 ms. The default is 100 ms.

**inactive-signal-width**

How long the channel output will remain inactive during pulse mode. Valid values are 1-9999 x 100 ms. The default is 100 ms.

**failsafe-action**

When there has been no I/O activity within the specified time (set in the Global Settings) and the **Failsafe Timer** is triggered, you can set the **Failsafe Action** to:

- **None**—The state of the Digital/Relay output remains the same, no change.
- **Activate Output**—Activates the output.
- **Deactivate Output**—Deactivates the output.

## Set IOChannel Analog (True Analog)

**Description** Sets the Analog input channel settings.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `set iochannel <analog_channel> type current|voltage  
range <range_specifier>`

```
set iochannel <analog_channel> alarm
[level 1|2|3|4|5 [mode on|off] [trigger-type disabled|low|high]
[trigger-level <decimal_value>] [clear-mode auto|manual]
[clear-level <decimal_value>] [snmp on|off] [syslog on|off]]
```

**Options** `analog_channel`

Specify the Analog channel number, for example, a2 or a4 (this also applies to Temperature models).

**type**

Select the type of input being measured, either **Current** or **Voltage**. The default is **Current**.

**range**

Select the range for the measurement type. For current, the range is:

- 0-20 (0-20mA) This is the default.
- 4-20 (04-20mA)

For voltage, the range is:

- 1 (+/-1V)
- 5 (+/-5V)
- 10 (+/-10V) This is the default.
- 150 (+/-150mV)
- 500 (+/-500mV)



**alarm**

Configures alarm settings when the Analog input trigger is activated.

**level**

You can specify up to five alarm trigger/clear severity levels. If the **Trigger Type** is **Low**, an alarm is triggered when the input drops below the specified **Trigger** value; other severity level trigger values must decrease in value with each subsequent level. If the **Trigger Type** is **High**, an alarm is triggered when the input is higher than the specified **Trigger** value; other severity level trigger values must increase in value with each subsequent level. To clear an alarm, the input must drop below the specified value when **Trigger Type** is **High** or go above the specified value when **Trigger Type** is **Low**.

**mode**

Enables/disables an alarm level. The default is off.

**trigger-type**

If the **Trigger Type** is **Low**, an alarm is triggered when the input drops below the specified **Trigger** value; other severity level trigger values must decrease in value with each subsequent level. If the **Trigger Type** is **High**, an alarm is triggered when the input is higher than the specified **Trigger** value; other severity level trigger values must increase in value with each subsequent level.

**trigger-level**

Specify the value that will trigger an alarm, the measurement is based on the **Type** and **Range** that you specify. This value must not fall within the scope of the value used to clear an alarm.

**clear-mode**

Specifies whether an activated alarm must be **Manually** cleared, or can be cleared when the input drops below the specified value (when **Trigger Type** is **High**) or goes above the specified value (when **Trigger Type** is **Low**).

**clear-level**

Specify that value that will clear an alarm, the measurement is based on the **Type** and **Range** that you specify. This value must not fall within the scope of the value used to trigger an alarm.

**snmp**

Sends an SNMP trap when an alarm is triggered or cleared. The trap consists of the severity level and whether the alarm was triggered or cleared.

**syslog**

Sends a message to syslog when an alarm is triggered or cleared. The syslog entry includes the severity level and the value that caused the alarm to trigger or clear. The syslog message is associated with **Level Critical**.

## Set IOChannel Analog (Temperature)

**Description** Sets the Analog input channel settings for Temperature models.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `set iochannel <analog_channel> type rtd|thermocouple  
range <range_specifier>`

```
set iochannel <analog_channel> alarm
[level 1|2|3|4|5 [mode on|off] [trigger-type disabled|low|high]
[trigger-level <decimal_value>] [clear-mode auto|manual]
[clear-level <decimal_value>] [snmp on|off] [syslog on|off]]
```

**Options** *analog\_channel*

Specify the Analog channel number, for example, a2 or a4 (this also applies to Temperature models).

### type

Specify the type of sensor you are using to measure temperature, either RTD or thermocouple. The default is RTD.

### range

Specify the temperature range that you want to measure. For RTD, the range is:

- 1 (Pt100 a=385 -50 to 150C) This is the default.
- 2 (Pt100 a=385 0 to 100C)
- 3 (Pt100 a=385 0 to 200C)
- 4 (Pt100 a=385 0 to 400C)
- 5 (Pt100 a=385 -200 to 200C)
- 6 (Pt100 a=392 -50 to 150C)
- 7 (Pt100 a=392 0 to 100C)
- 8 (Pt100 a=392 0 to 200C)
- 9 (Pt100 a=392 0 to 400C)
- 10 (Pt100 a=392 -200 to 200C)
- 11 (Pt1000 a=385 -40 to 160C)
- 12 (NiFe604 a=518 -80 to 100C)
- 13 (NiFe604 a=518 0 to 100C)

For thermocouple, the range is:

- b (B 500 to 1800C)
- e (E 0 to 1000C)
- j (J 0 to 760C) This is the default.
- k (K 0 to 1370C)
- r (R 500 to 1750C)
- s (S 500 to 1750C)
- t (T -100 to 400C).

### alarm

Configures alarm settings when the Analog input trigger is activated.

**level**

You can specify up to five alarm trigger/clear severity levels. If the **Trigger Type** is **Low**, an alarm is triggered when the input drops below the specified **Trigger** value; other severity level trigger values must decrease in value with each subsequent level. If the **Trigger Type** is **High**, an alarm is triggered when the input is higher than the specified **Trigger** value; other severity level trigger values must increase in value with each subsequent level. To clear an alarm, the input must drop below the specified value when **Trigger Type** is **High** or go above the specified value when **Trigger Type** is **Low**.

**mode**

Enables/disables an alarm level. The default is off.

**trigger-type**

If the **Trigger Type** is **Low**, an alarm is triggered when the input drops below the specified **Trigger** value; other severity level trigger values must decrease in value with each subsequent level. If the **Trigger Type** is **High**, an alarm is triggered when the input is higher than the specified **Trigger** value; other severity level trigger values must increase in value with each subsequent level.

**trigger-level**

Specify the value that will trigger an alarm, the measurement is based on the **Type** and **Range** that you specify. This value must not fall within the scope of the value used to clear an alarm.

**clear-mode**

Specifies whether an activated alarm must be **Manually** cleared, or can be cleared when the input drops below the specified value (when **Trigger Type** is **High**) or goes above the specified value (when **Trigger Type** is **Low**).

**clear-level**

Specify that value that will clear an alarm, the measurement is based on the **Type** and **Range** that you specify. This value must not fall within the scope of the value used to trigger an alarm.

**snmp**

Sends an SNMP trap when an alarm is triggered or cleared. The trap consists of the severity level and whether the alarm was triggered or cleared.

**syslog**

Sends a message to syslog when an alarm is triggered or cleared. The syslog entry includes the severity level and the value that caused the alarm to trigger or clear. The syslog message is associated with **Level Critical**.

## Set IOChannel IOExtension

**Description** Configures the I/O extension options that allow you to connect the Digital Input channel or input serial signal pin (when the line is configured for signal-io) to Digital Output/Relay channels or output serial signal pins (when the line is configured for signal-io) on the same IOLAN, remote IOLAN(s), and/or TCP/IP applications running on local hosts.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `set iochannel <channel> ioextension enabled on|off  
[keepalive on|off]`

```
set iochannel <channel> ioextension connection-method
client-initiated [tcp-port <tcp_port>] [multihost on|off]
```

```
set iochannel <channel> ioextension connection-method
server-initiated <host_name> [tcp-port <tcp_port>]
[multihost all|backup <config_backup_host> <host_port>|none]
```

```
set iochannel <channel> ioextension connection-method
local-connection [<input_channel>]
```

**Options** <channel>

Specify the Digital/Relay channel or serial signal pin that you are configuring the I/O extension for. The channel can be d1, d2, d3, d4, r1, r2, depending on the model. The serial signal pins are dsr, dcd, or cts for input and dtr or rts for output.

### enabled

When enabled, the digital input channel or DSR/DCD/CTS input serial signal pins can be connected to:

- A Digital output or relay (if the I/O model supports relay) channel on the same IOLAN
- Output Serial Signal Pins (DTR/RTS)
- A Digital output channel on another IOLAN(s) or output serial signal pins (DTR/RTS) on another IOLAN(s)
- A TCP/IP application(s) running on a host on the network

When enabled, the digital output/relay channel or DTR/RTS output serial signal pins can be associated with a digital input channel or input serial signal pins.

**Default:** Disabled

### keepalive

Enables a per-connection TCP keepalive feature. After the configured number of seconds, the connection will send a gratuitous ACK to the network peer, thus either ensuring the connection stays active OR causing a dropped connection condition to be recognized.

This parameter needs to be used in conjunction with server parameter, monitor-connection-every. The interval determines how long the IOLAN will wait during inactivity before "testing" the connection. It should be noted that if a network connection is accidentally dropped, it can take as long as the specified interval before anyone can reconnect to the serial port.

**connection-method**

The connection-method is one of the following:

- **Client-Initiated**—When specified, the channel/serial signal pin will wait for connections to be initiated by another I/O channel or a TCP/IP application.
- **Server-Initiated**—When specified, the channel/serial signal pin initiates communication to another I/O channel or a TCP/IP application.
- **Local-Connection**—When specified, the input or output, depending on how the channel or serial signal pin is configured, will be associated with another local IOLAN I/O channel or serial signal pin.

When the channel is configured as digital input or when configuring an input serial signal pin, the **Output Channels** parameter displays all the local digital output signals or relays that it is associated with.

When the channel is configured as digital output, you must select a local digital input channel or input serial signal pin on the IOLAN.

Note that the **Failsafe Action** is not compatible with the local-connection option.

**Default:** Client-Initiated

**client-initiated tcp-port**

The TCP port that the channel/serial signal pin will use to listen for incoming connections.

**Default:** 2000 for channel 1, then increments by one for each channel

**client-initiated multihost**

When this option is enabled, multiple I/O channels and/or TCP/IP applications can connect to this channel/serial signal pin. The default is off.

**server-initiated tcp-port**

The TCP Port that the channel/serial signal pin will use to communicate to another IOLAN or a TCP/IP application.

**Default:** 2000 for channel 1, then increments by one for each channel

**server-initiated multihost all|backup <config\_backup\_host> <tcp\_port>|none**

Used for connections going from the Digital input channel or input serial signal pins, allows the input channel/serial signal pin to communicate to either all the hosts in the multihost list or a primary/backup host schema (see *Configuring Multiple Hosts* in the *IOLAN User's Guide* for a more detailed explanation).

**local-connection <input\_channel>**

Specify the Digital input channel or input serial signal pin that will control the Digital/Relay output channel or output serial signal pin.

## Set IOChannel Multihost

- Description** Configures up to 49 hosts/IOLANs that the Digital input channel or input serial signal pins (DSR, DCD, or CTS-when the line is configured for signal-io) will connect to. To see a list of configured hosts/IOLANs, enter the **show iochannel <channel>** command.
- User Level** Admin
- Syntax** **set iochannel <channel> multihost entry <number> delete**
- set iochannel <channel> multihost entry <number> host <host\_name> <tcp\_port>**
- Options** **<channel>**
- Specify the Digital input channel or input serial signal pin that will be connecting to all the hosts/IOLANs in the multihost list.
- entry**
- Specify the multihost table entry number. Valid values are 1-100.
- delete**
- Deletes the entry number in the multihost table.
- host**
- Specify the preconfigured host that will be in the multihost list.
- Default:** None
- <tcp\_port>**
- Specify the TCP port that the I/O channel or serial signal pin will use to communicate to the **Host**.
- Default:** 0

## Show IOChannel Status

- Description** Shows the I/O channel status for all channels and the serial signal pins (when the line is configured for signal-io).
- User Level** Admin
- Syntax** **show iochannel status**

## Kill IOChannel

- Description** Kills the I/O channel.
- User Level** Admin
- Syntax** **kill iochannel <i/o\_channel>**
- kill iochannel line <number> rts|cts|dtr|dsr|dcd**
- Options** **i/o\_channel**
- Specify the channel number, for example, d2 or a4. Temperature models use Analog input, so the channel numbers are a1-a4.
- rts|cts|dtr|dsr|dcd**
- Specify the Digital output pins (RTS or DTR) or Digital input pins (CTS, DSR, or DCD).

## Show IO

**Description** Shows global I/O information (for example, UDP, TruePort, Modbus). Temperature input is Analog.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `show iochannel <i/o_channel>`

`show iochannel rts|cts|dtr|dsr|dcd`

**Options** *i/o\_channel*

Specify the channel number, for example, d2 or a4. Temperature models use Analog input, so the channel numbers are a1-a4.

`rts|cts|dtr|dsr|dcd`

Specify the Digital output pins (RTS or DTR) or Digital input pins (CTS, DSR, or DCD).

## Show IOChannel

**Description** Shows I/O channel information. Temperature input is Analog.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `show iochannel <i/o_channel>`

`show iochannel line <number> rts|cts|dtr|dsr|dcd`

**Options** *i/o\_channel*

Specify the channel number, for example, d2 or a4. Temperature models use Analog input, so the channel numbers are a1-a4.

`rts|cts|dtr|dsr|dcd`

Specify the Digital output pins (RTS or DTR) or Digital input pins (CTS, DSR, or DCD).

# I/O Channel Control Commands

The I/O commands in this section are used to manually manage the I/O channels.

## Digital Output

**Description** Manages the Digital output channel status. Not all models have four digital channels, most have just two.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `iochannel d1|d2|d3|d4|cts|dsr|dcd clear alarm|input-latch`

**Options** **alarm**

Clears the alarm. Note that if the condition that tripped the alarm still exists, the alarm will not look like it's cleared, but will reflect the appropriate alarm level severity. Alarm Level 0 means that the alarm has not been triggered.

**latch-input**

Clears the latch value.

## Digital Input

**Description** Manages the Digital input channel status.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `iochannel d1|d2|d3|d4|rts|dtr output activate|deactivate`

**Option** **output**

Manually deactivates the I/O channel.

## Relay

**Description** Manages the Relay output channel status.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `iochannel r1|r2 output activate|deactivate`

**Option** **output**

Manually deactivates the I/O channel.

## Analog Input

**Description** Manages the Analog input channel status.

**User Level** Admin

**Syntax** `iochannel a1|a2|a3|a4 clear alarm|min|max`

**Options** **alarm**

Clears the alarm. Note that if the condition that tripped the alarm still exists, the alarm will not look like it's cleared, but will reflect the appropriate alarm level severity. Alarm Level 0 means that the alarm has not been triggered.

**min**

Clears the minimum value.

**max**

Clears the maximum value.





# Glossary

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This chapter provides definitions for IOLAN terms.

|                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>BOOTP (BOOTstrap Protocol)</b>                 | An Internet protocol that enables a diskless workstation to discover its own IP address, the IP address of a BOOTP server on the network, and a file to be loaded into memory to boot the machine. This enables the workstation to boot without requiring a hard or floppy disk drive.                                                                 |
| <b>Community (SNMP)</b>                           | An SNMP community is the group that devices and management stations running SNMP belong to. It helps define where information is sent.                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol)</b> | A TCP/IP protocol that provides static and dynamic address allocation and management.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Direct Connection</b>                          | Connections that bypass the IOLAN enabling the user to log straight into a specific host. A direct connection is recommended where a user logging into the IOLAN is not required.                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Ethernet</b>                                   | A high-speed (10Mbps,100Mbps) cable technology that connects devices to a LAN, using one or more sets of communication protocols.                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Local Authentication</b>                       | Uses the user ID and password stored within the IOLAN User database.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Modem Initialization String</b>                | A series of commands sent to the modem by a communications program at start up. These commands tell a modem how to set itself up in order to communicate easily with another modem.                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>MOTD</b>                                       | Message of the day. This is defined by a file whose contents display when users log into the IOLAN.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Multicast</b>                                  | The broadcasting of messages to a specified group of workstations on a LAN, WAN, or internet.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>NAK (Negative Acknowledgment)</b>              | A communication control character sent by the receiving destination indicating that the last message was not received correctly.                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>Reverse Connection</b>                         | Connections that originate from a host that go directly to a serial device through the IOLAN.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Silent Connection</b>                          | Silent connections are the same as direct connections except that they are permanently established. The host login prompt is displayed on the screen. Logging out redisplay this prompt. Silent connections, unlike direct connections, however, make permanent use of pseudo tty resources and therefore consume host resources even when not in use. |
| <b>SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol)</b>  | A protocol for managing network devices.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Subnet/Prefix Bits</b>                         | Identifies the devices IP address, which portion constitutes the network address and which portion constitutes the host address.                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |